

OMB BULLETIN NO. 97-

TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Form and Content of Agency Financial Statements

1. **Purpose.** This Bulletin and the accompanying Attachment define the form and content of financial statements of the executive departments and agencies listed in the Attachment, as required by 31 U.S.C. 3515(d).

This Bulletin incorporates the concepts and standards contained in the Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFACs) and Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFASs) recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Comptroller General as of the date of this Bulletin. These concepts and standards are listed in the Attachment.

2. **Policy.** Financial statements submitted to the Director of the OMB pursuant to this Bulletin shall be prepared in accordance with the formats and instructions presented in the Attachment. The purpose of the statements is to present financial position and the results of operations, as required by 31 U.S.C. 3515(b). The formats and instructions provide a framework within which individual agencies have the flexibility to provide information useful to the Congress, agency managers, and the public. The formats and instructions provide guidance for meeting the requirements contained in the SFFASs. Executive departments and agencies are expected to continue preparing other financial reports which are used to monitor and control obligations and expenditures of budgetary resources.

3. **Effective Date.** The provisions of this Bulletin are effective in their entirety for the preparation of financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998. The schedule displayed on page 3 of the Attachment should be referred to for guidance on the application of the provisions of this Bulletin for fiscal years ending September 30, 1996 and 1997. Early implementation of the provisions of this Bulletin is permitted only with the advance approval of OMB.

4. **Inquiries and Copies.** Inquiries should be addressed to the Financial Standards and Reporting Branch, Office of Federal Financial Management, OMB, Washington, DC 20503, telephone (202) 395-3993. Individual copies of the Bulletin may be obtained by contacting the Executive Office of the President, Publications Office, telephone (202) 395-7332. This document

is also available on the OMB home page on the Internet which is currently located at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/html/ombhome.html>.

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Director

Attachment

ATTACHMENT

OMB BULLETIN NO. 97-

**FORMATS AND INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
FORM AND CONTENT OF
AGENCY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

ATTACHMENT TO OMB BULLETIN NO. 97-

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

- I. Purpose.** This Bulletin is issued under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 3515 (d). The Bulletin defines the form and content for financial statements that are required to be submitted to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 3515(a). These statements are in addition to the reports submitted to OMB for purposes of monitoring and controlling the obligation and expenditure of budgetary resources.

This Bulletin incorporates the concepts and standards contained in the Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFACs) and Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFASs) recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) and issued by OMB as of the date of this Bulletin. These concepts and standards are listed on page 8 of this Attachment.

- II. Background.** Federal agencies have traditionally prepared financial reports to monitor and control the obligation and expenditure of budgetary resources. With the enactment of the Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) Act, Congress called for the production of financial statements that fully disclose a Federal entity's financial position and results of operations, and provide information not only for the effective allocation of resources but also with which Congress, agency managers, the public, and others can assess management performance and stewardship. Hence, OMB, in consultation with the CFO Council, the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, and other interested parties, developed the formats and instructions for financial statements described and illustrated in this Attachment.

- III. Coverage.** The provisions of this Bulletin apply to the executive agencies listed in this Attachment. Components of agencies listed that are required by law or policy to issue financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting standards other than those recommended by FASAB and issued by OMB and the General Accounting Office (GAO) shall continue to comply with applicable standards. When the reporting entities of which the components are a part issue consolidated or consolidating statements that include the components, the Federal accounting standards recommended by FASAB shall be applied to the components.

This Bulletin prescribes the form and content for agency financial statements. It does not address requirements for the consolidated financial statements (CFS) of the Federal Government. Form and content guidance for the CFS will be issued at a later date.

These formats and instructions provide a framework within which individual agencies have the flexibility to provide information useful to the Congress, agency managers, and the public. The formats and instructions provide guidance for meeting the requirements contained in the SFFASs.

IV. Effective Date. The provisions of this Bulletin are effective in their entirety for the preparation of financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998. Preparers of financial statements covering fiscal years ending September 30, 1996 and 1997 shall refer to OMB Bulletin 94-01 for guidance. However, some of that guidance is modified or supplemented by certain provisions of this Bulletin. The following chart identifies the extent to which the changes in this Bulletin impact financial statements for fiscal years ending September 30, 1996 and 1997. Early implementation of the provisions of this Bulletin is permitted only with the advance approval of OMB.

Provisions of this Bulletin effective before October 1, 1997 (FY 1998)	Effective for FY 1996	Effective for FY 1997
Introduction and Summary Reporting entity criteria	X	X
General Instructions Instruction # 9 -- When agencies present disaggregated information for component organizations, the total column for the entity as a whole should reflect consolidated totals net of intra-entity transactions. Instruction #10 -- If information on the assets, liabilities, costs and revenues of franchise funds and other intra-governmental support revolving funds are not separately disclosed in the entity's principal financial statements, then selected critical segment information as described on page 78 of this Attachment shall be reported.	X	X X
Instructions for the Overview Performance measures presented in the overview and as other accompanying information should be consistent with the measures used by agencies as part of their Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) implementation efforts.	X	X
Footnote Disclosures Investments Direct loans and loan guarantees Debt Pensions, other retirement benefits, and other post-employment benefits Life insurance liabilities Contingent liabilities	X X X	X X X X X X
Required Supplemental Information Segment information		X

- V. Reporting Entity.** The 24 executive departments and agencies covered by this Bulletin are reporting entities and, as such, are required to prepare organization-wide financial statements. SFFAC No. 2, Entity and Display, includes two types of criteria for determining which components of executive departments and agencies shall be included in their organization-wide financial statements. The first is the conclusive criterion, i.e., an

inherent conclusion that for, financial reporting purposes, any organization meeting this criterion is part of a specified larger entity. Appearance in the Federal budget section currently entitled Federal Programs by Agency and Account is a conclusive criterion. Any organization, program or budget account, including off-budget accounts and government corporations, included in that section shall be considered part of the Federal Government, as well as part of the executive department or agency with which it appears (e.g., the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation appears in the budget within the Department of Transportation).

There may be rare exceptions to the application of the conclusive criterion, e.g., the Indian Tribal Trust funds administered by the Department of the Interior. These funds are included in the budget so they appear to meet the conclusive criterion. However, the funds belong to the individual Indians or tribes and are not assets of the Federal Government. Therefore, they are not to be included in the Department of the Interior's Balance Sheet, Statement of Net Cost, and Statement of Changes in Financial Position. OMB approval shall be obtained for exemptions to the conclusive criterion.

The second type of criteria is indicative criteria. The indicative criteria described below should be considered in the aggregate when determining what components to include in an executive department or agency's organization-wide financial statement.

- It exercises any sovereign power of the government to carry out Federal functions.
- It is owned by the Federal Government.
- It is subject to the direct or continuing administrative control of an executive department or agency.
- It carries out Federal missions and objectives.
- It determines the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients of services that the Federal Government provides.
- It has a fiduciary relationship with an executive department or agency.

A detailed explanation of the conclusive and indicative criteria can be found in SFFAC No. 2.

VI. Content of Annual Financial Statement. The "Annual Financial Statement" of a reporting entity shall comprise:

- (1) Overview of the reporting entity

- (2) Principal statements and related notes
- (3) Required supplemental stewardship information
- (4) Required supplemental information

In addition, the annual financial statement should include "other accompanying information" that, in the judgment of management, provides users of the financial statement with relevant information useful for obtaining a better understanding of the entity's programs and the extent to which they are achieving their intended objectives.

Preparation of the annual financial statement is the responsibility of agency management. In carrying out that responsibility, each agency CFO should prepare a policy bulletin or guidance memorandum that guide agency fiscal and management personnel in the preparation of the annual financial statement(s) required for submission by that agency.

The principal statements shall include:

- (1) Balance Sheet
- (2) Statement of Net Cost
- (3) Statement of Changes in Net Position
- (4) Statement of Budgetary Resources
- (5) Statement of Financing
- (6) Statement of Custodial Activity

A detailed description and instructions for each of the parts of the annual financial statement is provided in this Attachment.

Financial statements prepared in accordance with this Bulletin should present summary or detailed information necessary to make the statements most useful to readers. Care should be taken to avoid placing so much detail in the body of the statements that they cannot be easily comprehended. Where substantial detail is necessary to properly convey the information, the body of the statement should contain summary information and the detail should be reported in notes to the statements. The instructions for each of the principal statements describe the ways in which information should be presented.

VII. Relationship of Financial Statements to Accountability Reports. The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (GMRA) grants the Director of OMB the authority to consolidate or adjust the frequency and due dates of certain statutory financial management reports after consultation with the Congress. Under this authority, selected agencies are preparing Accountability Reports. Accountability Reports are intended to streamline reporting by providing critical financial and program performance information in a single report. The financial statements prepared in accordance with this Bulletin and

the related auditor's reports are major components of these Accountability Reports. It is expected that eventually all CFOs Act agencies will prepare Accountability Reports.

VIII. Hierarchy of Accounting Principles and Standards. The eight SFFASs identified in this document shall be followed by Federal agencies in reporting under GMRA. These standards cover most transactions. However, agencies may engage in transactions that are not addressed by these standards. In that event, agencies shall view the following hierarchy as providing sources of generally accepted accounting principles for the Federal Government:

1. Individual standards agreed to by the Director of OMB, the Controller General, and the Secretary of the Treasury and published by OMB and the General Accounting Office.
2. Interpretations related to the SFFASs issued by OMB in accordance with the procedures outlined in OMB Circular A-134, "Financial Accounting Principles and Standards."
3. Requirements contained in OMB's Form and Content Bulletin in effect for the period covered by the financial statements.
4. Accounting principles published by other authoritative standard-setting bodies and other authoritative sources (a) in the absence of other guidance in the first three parts of this hierarchy, and (b) if the use of such accounting principles improves the meaningfulness of the financial statements.

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
COVERED BY THIS BULLETIN**

1. Department of Agriculture
2. Department of Commerce
3. Department of Defense
4. Department of Education
5. Department of Energy
6. Department of Health and Human Services
7. Department of Housing and Urban Development
8. Department of the Interior
9. Department of Justice
10. Department of Labor
11. Department of State
12. Department of Transportation
13. Department of the Treasury
14. Department of Veterans Affairs
15. Agency for International Development
16. Environmental Protection Agency
17. Federal Emergency Management Agency
18. General Services Administration
19. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
20. National Science Foundation
21. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
22. Office of Personnel Management
23. Small Business Administration
24. Social Security Administration

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. The principal statements and instructions embody the financial accounting concepts and the recognition and measurement requirements contained in the Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFACs) and Standards (SFFASs) recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the OMB, and the Comptroller General. These SFFACs and SFFASs are listed below:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name and Effective Date</u>
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SFFAC No. 1	Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting
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SFFAC No. 2	Entity and Display
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SFFAS No. 1.	Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities -- For fiscal years ending on and after September 30, 1994
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SFFAS No. 2.	Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees -- For fiscal years ending on and after September 30, 1994
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SFFAS No. 3.	Accounting for Inventory and Related Property -- For fiscal years ending on and after September 30, 1994
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SFFAS No. 4.	Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards -- For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1996
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SFFAS No. 5.	Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government -- For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1996
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SFFAS No. 6.	Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment -- For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1997
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SFFAS No. 7.	Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting -- For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1997
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SFFAS No. 8	Supplementary Stewardship Reporting -- For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1997
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Preparers of financial statements seeking detailed guidance on matters involving the recognition and measurement requirements for the transactions and information covered

- by these SFFASs should refer to the specific standards.
2. Where the accounting standards above or the instructions below do not provide guidance, agencies shall follow the hierarchy of accounting principles described on page 6 of this Attachment.
 3. Round dollar amounts to the nearest whole dollar, thousand, or million based upon informative value to the reporting entity. Maintain the chosen rounding level throughout the principal statements and footnotes. Ensure that individual line items add up to the totals by adjusting the line items for differences created by the rounding process rather than adjusting column totals.
 4. Combine lines, using discretion, where balances are related in nature and are not material enough to warrant separate disclosure.
 5. Exclude statement line items, footnotes, and lines or columns in footnotes that are not informative for the reporting entity. For example, for a line item for which the referenced account balance is immaterial, combine the amount into another appropriate line and retitle the line as appropriate. If the referenced account balance is not applicable to the reporting entity, omit it.
 6. Do not designate as "other" any discrete balances of a material amount. Material balances should be separately reported and designated by name. The "other" category should not aggregate to an amount which is material.
 7. Sequentially number the footnotes without regard to the numbers in this document.
 8. Ensure that schedules presented in the footnotes in support of amounts presented on financial statements have total figures which agree with the amounts presented in the body of the financial statements.
 9. Financial statements prepared in accordance with this Bulletin may be aggregated or disaggregated in different ways depending on the nature of the statement. Beginning with the fiscal year (FY) 1997 financial statements, when agencies present disaggregated information for component organizations, the total column for the entity as a whole shall reflect consolidated totals net of intra-entity transactions.

When a reporting entity presents its financial statements in a single column format, the statements are referred to as consolidated statements. Financial statements that use a multi-column format to present information on an entity's major components or lines of business as well as the consolidated amounts are referred to as consolidating statements. Intra-entity transactions needed to arrive at the consolidated amounts should also be presented in a column on the face of the consolidating statements.

10. A reporting entity shall include franchise funds and other intragovernmental support revolving funds among the activities covered by its financial statements. If information about the assets, liabilities, costs and revenues of these franchise funds and intragovernmental support revolving funds are not separately disclosed in the entity's principal financial statements, then condensed information as described on page **78** of this Attachment shall be reported as required supplemental information, in accordance with the applicable SFFASs. In addition, all franchise funds and intragovernmental support revolving funds shall also report as required supplementary information, the segment information described on page **78**.
11. A reporting entity that presents consolidated totals for the current year shall also present consolidated totals for the prior year for the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Budgetary Resources, and the Statement of Custodial Activity. Such information is necessary to allow the reader to make appropriate comparisons. Comparative statements are permitted but not required for the Statement of Net Cost, the Statement of Changes in Net Position and the Statement of Financing.

Since FY 1997 is the first full year of implementation of SFFAS Nos. 4 and 5 and FY 1998 is the first full year of implementation of SFFAS Nos. 6, 7, and 8, comparative information is not required before the FY 1999 statements.

12. When comparative statements are presented, footnotes should be written so as to contain the information necessary for full disclosure of both years.
13. FASAB has published an Implementation Guide to SFFAS No. 7, Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources, which provides non-authoritative guidance for the preparation of all the principal statements except the balance sheet. It may be consulted for definitions, explanations, and rationale for the new statements. A case study illustrates journal entries that support the preparation of the statements.
14. Reporting entities should assure that information in the financial statements is presented in accordance with the requirements of this bulletin and that the underlying records fully support the information. If an entity is not yet using the accounts and data elements of the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger (SGL), the ledger accounts and data elements used should be cross-walked to those of the SGL.

The Department of the Treasury will issue separate guidance providing a crosswalk from the accounts of the SGL to the financial statements and footnotes contained in this Bulletin.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OVERVIEW

Each annual financial statement shall include a brief narrative overview of the reporting entity. This overview shall provide a clear and concise description of the reporting entity and its mission, activities, program and financial results, and financial condition.

Also called the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) or Discussion and Analysis (D&A), the overview should be a joint effort of both the CFO office and the program offices. The preparation of the overview, like the rest of the financial statement, is the responsibility of management.

Government-wide implementation of the GPRA occurs with plans and reports for FY 1999. Over the next several years, many agencies will increasingly include measures of program performance in the budget, Accountability Reports, and other materials they prepare for GPRA implementation. Performance measures in the overview section of the financial statement should be consistent with the measures used by the agencies as part of their GPRA implementation efforts.

In developing financial, statistical, and other information for presentation in the overview section, entities should prepare and retain adequate supporting documentation for review and audit.

At a minimum, the overview should contain sections which address:

- Mission and organizational structure
- Performance goals and results
- Limitations of the financial statements

Mission and Organizational Structure

The overview should contain a brief description of the mission(s) of the entity and its related organizational structure. A mission statement should clearly articulate what the entity's major programs and activities are intended to accomplish, consistent with the entity's strategic plan.

Performance Goals and Results

The entity's program and financial results should be expressed in terms of objective, relevant measures that disclose the extent to which its programs are achieving their intended objectives. The entity's financial results should be summarized in a manner that would illustrate significant indicators of its financial operations for the reporting period and changes in financial condition during the period.

Measuring costs is an integral part of measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. Efficiency is measured by relating outputs (the quantity of services provided) to inputs (the costs incurred to provide the services). Effectiveness is measured by the outcome or the degree to which a predetermined objective is met, and it is commonly combined with cost information to show "cost effectiveness." Entities should strive to develop and report objective measures that, to the extent possible, provide information about the cost effectiveness of programs.

The reported measures of program and financial performance should be consistent with information on major goals and objectives from the agency's strategic plan and should be linked to the programs featured in the Statement of Net Cost.

For performance measures to be useful, they should:

- be clearly set forth
- be objective and quantifiable
- be meaningful and relevant
- relate to measures developed in the entity's strategic planning processes, and
- present the outputs and outcomes of the program, not just the inputs or processes of the program.

The presentation of the measures should:

- include both positive and negative results
- present historical and future trends, if possible
- be illustrated with charts and graphs, whenever possible, for easy identification of trends
- explain the significance of the trends
- provide comparison of actual results to goals or benchmarks
- show variations from goals and plans, and
- provide other explanatory information that would help readers understand the significance of the measures, the results, and any variations from goals or plans.

To further enhance the usefulness of the information, agencies should include an explanation of what needs to be done and what is planned to be done to improve financial or program performance.

The performance measures presented in the overview should relate to the programs' purposes and goals, be consistent with measures previously included in budget documents and other materials related to implementation of GPRA, and linked to the programs presented in the Statement of Net Cost. The measures in the overview should be limited to the entity's most significant program and financial measures. Additional measures should be presented as "Other Accompanying Information." Management has broad discretion in the manner in which performance information is displayed. Among the options available to management is a statement format similar to the Statement of Program Performance Measures illustrated in SFFAC No. 2. Management's display of performance information should include sufficient explanatory information that should help readers understand the significance of the measures, the results, and any deviations from goals or plans.

Limitations of the Financial Statements

This section should state that:

- The financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position and results of operations of the entity, pursuant to the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 3515(b).
- While the statements have been prepared from the books and records of the entity in accordance with the formats prescribed by OMB, the statements are in addition to the financial reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources which are prepared from the same books and records.
- The statements should be read with the realization that they are for a component of the U.S. Government, a sovereign entity. One implication of this is that liabilities cannot be liquidated without legislation that provides resources to do so.

Department/agency
Reporting entity
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As of September 30,
(in dollars/thousands/millions)

ASSETS	<u>19xx</u>	<u>19xx</u>
Entity Assets:		
Intragovernmental		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 2)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Investments (Note 4)	xxx	xxx
Accounts receivable, net (Note 5)	xxx	xxx
Interest receivable (net)	xxx	xxx
Other assets (Note 6)	xxx	xxx
Governmental		
Investments (Note 4)	xxx	xxx
Accounts receivable, net (Note 5)	xxx	xxx
Interest receivable (net)	xxx	xxx
Credit program receivables and related foreclosed property, net (Note 7)	xxx	xxx
Cash and other monetary assets (Note 3)	xxx	xxx
Inventory and related property, net (Note 8)	xxx	xxx
General property plant and equipment, net (Note 9)	xxx	xxx
Other assets (Note 6)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total entity assets	<u>x,xxx</u>	<u>x,xxx</u>
Non-Entity Assets:		
Intragovernmental		
Fund balance with Treasury (Note 2)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Accounts receivable, net (Note 5)	xxx	xxx
Interest receivable (net)	xxx	xxx
Other assets (Note 6)	xxx	xxx
Governmental		
Accounts receivable, net (Note 5)	xxx	xxx
Interest receivable (net)	xxx	xxx
Cash and other monetary assets (Note 3)	xxx	xxx
Other assets (Note 6)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total non-entity assets	<u>x,xxx</u>	<u>x,xxx</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$x,xxx</u>	<u>\$ x,xxx</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

	<u>19xx</u>	<u>19xx</u>
LIABILITIES		
Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources:		
Intragovernmental liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Interest payable	xxx	xxx
Other intragovernmental liabilities (Note 11)	xxx	xxx
Governmental Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	xxx	xxx
Interest payable	xxx	xxx
Liabilities for loan guarantees (Note 7)	xxx	xxx
Lease liabilities (Note 12)	xxx	xxx
Pensions, other retirement benefits and other post-employment benefits (Note 13)	xxx	xxx
Insurance liabilities (Note 14)	xxx	xxx
Other governmental liabilities (Note 11)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total liabilities covered by budgetary resources	<u>x,xxx</u>	<u>x,xxx</u>
Liabilities not Covered by Budgetary Resources:		
Intragovernmental liabilities:		
Accounts payable	xxx	xxx
Debt (Note 10)	xxx	xxx
Other intragovernmental liabilities (Note 11)	xxx	xxx
Governmental liabilities:		
Accounts payable	xxx	xxx
Debt (Note 10)	xxx	xxx
Lease liabilities (Note 12)	xxx	xxx
Pensions, other retirement benefits and other post-employment benefits (Note 13)	xxx	xxx
Insurance liabilities (Note 14)	xxx	xxx
Other governmental liabilities (Note 11)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total liabilities not covered by budgetary resources	<u>x,xxx</u>	<u>x,xxx</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$x,xxx</u>	<u>\$x,xxx</u>
NET POSITION		
Unexpended Appropriations (Note 15)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Cumulative Results of Operations	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total Net Position	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>

Total Liabilities and Net Position

\$ x,xxx \$ x,xxx

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet presents, as of a specific time, amounts of future economic benefits owned or managed by the reporting entity exclusive of items subject to stewardship reporting (assets), amounts owed by the entity (liabilities), and amounts which comprise the difference (net position). The balance sheet presents assets available for use by the reporting entity (entity assets) separately from those managed by the reporting entity but not available for use in its operations (non-entity assets). The balance sheet also separately presents liabilities covered by budgetary resources and liabilities not covered by budgetary resources.

The balance sheet displayed on the previous pages illustrates consolidated single column comparative information. Reporting entities preparing financial statements in accordance with this bulletin may present similar information or may present information in separate columns for their primary components, e.g., bureaus or major lines of business.

Reporting entities should present comparative totals for the entity as a whole to allow the reader to make appropriate comparisons with prior periods. Entities may also elect to present comparative data for their primary components as supplemental information.

ASSETS

Assets are tangible or intangible items owned by the Federal Government which would have probable economic benefits that can be obtained or controlled by a Federal Government entity. The assets of Federal agencies are classified as entity assets and non-entity assets. Both entity assets and non-entity assets are further divided into two sub-sections: intragovernmental and governmental assets. These terms are defined below and in SFFAS No. 1.

Entity Assets. These are assets which the reporting entity has authority to use in its operations. The authority to use funds in an entity's operations means that entity management has the authority to decide how funds are used, or management is legally obligated to use funds to meet entity obligations, e.g., repay loans from Treasury.

Non-Entity Assets. These are assets that are held by an entity but are not available to the entity. An example of non-entity assets are income tax receivables, which the IRS collects for the U.S. government but has no authority to spend.

Intragovernmental Assets. These assets arise from transactions among Federal entities. These assets are claims of a Federal entity against other Federal entities.

Governmental Assets. These assets arise from transactions of the Federal Government or an entity of the Federal Government with non-Federal entities. The term "non-Federal entities" encompasses domestic and foreign persons and organizations outside the U. S. government.

The nature of the assets described below shall determine within which of the four categories the assets should be classified. As illustrated in the model balance sheet, many of these assets have amounts that fall into more than one category and should be classified accordingly.

Fund Balances with Treasury. The aggregate amount of the entity's accounts with Treasury for which the entity is authorized to make expenditures and pay liabilities. This account includes clearing account balances and the dollar equivalent of foreign currency account balances.

Foreign currency account balances reported on the balance sheet shall be translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates determined by the Treasury and effective at the financial reporting date.

To the extent that the reporting entity maintains fund balances in deposit, suspense, and clearing accounts that are not available to finance the entity's activities, those balances should be reported as non-entity assets.

Investments. Investments in Federal securities shall be reported separately from investments in non-Federal securities. Investments in Federal securities includes non-marketable par value Treasury securities, market-based Treasury securities, marketable Treasury securities, and securities issued by other Federal entities. Non-Federal securities includes those issued by State and local governments, private corporations, and government-sponsored enterprises. Investments are normally reported at acquisition cost or amortized acquisition cost (less an allowance for losses, if any). The components of investments, including the market value of market-based and marketable Treasury securities, shall be disclosed. See SFFAS No. 1 for further information on investments in par value Treasury securities and in marketable and market-based Treasury securities expected to be held to maturity.

Accounts Receivable, Net. Federal entity claims for payment from other entities. Gross receivables shall be reduced to net realizable value by an allowance for doubtful accounts. Disclose the method(s) of calculating the allowance for doubtful accounts and the dollar amount of the allowance.

Interest Receivable (Net). Interest income earned but not received as of the reporting date. No interest shall be recognized as revenue on accounts receivable or investments that are determined to be uncollectible until the interest is actually collected. Accrued interest on uncollectible accounts receivable and an offsetting allowance for uncollectible interest shall be disclosed.

Interest receivable related to pre-1992 and post-1991 direct loans and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans shall be reported as a component of credit program receivables and related foreclosed property.

Other Assets. Reporting entities should disclose in the notes advances and prepayments and the amount and nature of other major categories of "Other" assets.

Advances are cash outlays made by a Federal entity to its employees, contractors, grantees or others to cover a part or all of the recipients' anticipated expenses or as advance payments for the costs of goods and services the entity receives. Prepayments are payments made by a Federal entity to cover certain periodic expenses before those expenses are incurred. Progress payments on work in process are not to be included in advances and prepayments.

Credit Program Receivables and Related Foreclosed Property, Net. The net value of assets related to pre-1992 and post-1991 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable. Credit program receivables are considered an entity asset if the entity has the authority to determine the use of the funds collected or if the entity is legally obligated to use the funds to meet entity obligations, e. g., loans payable to Treasury.

Cash and Other Monetary Assets. Cash resources and all other monetary assets. Cash consists of: (i) coins, paper currency and readily negotiable instruments, such as money orders, checks, and bank drafts on hand or in transit for deposit; (ii) amounts on demand deposit with banks or other financial institutions; (iii) cash held in imprest funds; and, (iv) foreign currencies, which, for accounting purposes, shall be translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on the financial statement date. Other monetary assets include gold, special drawing rights, and U.S. Reserves in the International Monetary Fund. This category is principally for use by the Treasury Department. The amount of cash and other monetary assets that the reporting entity holds and is authorized to spend is entity cash. The cash and other monetary assets that a Federal entity collects and holds on behalf of the U.S. government or other entities is non-entity cash and other monetary assets. The components of cash and other monetary assets shall be disclosed.

Inventory and related property, Net.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Inventory	Tangible personal property that is (i) held for sale, including raw materials and work in process, (ii) in the process of production for sale, or (iii) to be consumed in the production of goods for sale or in the provision of services for a fee.
Operating materials and supplies	Tangible personal property to be consumed in normal operations.
Stockpile materials	Strategic and critical materials held due to statutory requirements for use in national defense, conservation or national emergencies. They are not held with the intent of selling in the ordinary course of business.
Seized property	<p>Monetary instruments, real property, and tangible personal property of others, including illegal drugs, contraband, and counterfeit items seized by authorized law enforcement agencies as a consequence of various laws, in the actual or constructive possession of a custodial agency.</p> <p>Only seized monetary instruments shall be recognized as seized assets when seized (and a liability shall be reported in an amount equal to the seized asset value). Seized property other than monetary instruments and additional information regarding seized property shall be disclosed.</p>
Forfeited property	(i) Monetary instruments, intangible property, real property, and tangible personal property acquired through forfeiture proceedings; (ii) property acquired by the government to satisfy a tax liability; and (iii) unclaimed and abandoned merchandise.
Goods held under price support and stabilization programs	These goods are referred to as commodities. Commodities are items of commerce or trade having an exchange value.

General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net. SFFAS No. 6 defines general property, plant and equipment (PP&E) as any PP&E used in providing goods and services and provides guidance for determining the cost of general PP&E acquired by purchase, capital leases, donation, devise, judicial process, exchange, forfeiture, or transfers from other Federal entities.

General PP&E has one or more of the following characteristics:

- It could be used for alternative purposes (e.g., by other Federal programs, State or local governments, or non-governmental entities) but is used to produce goods or services, or to support the mission of the entity, or
- It is used in a significantly self-sustaining activity which finances its continuing cycle of operations through the collection of revenue (business-type activities), or
- It is used by entities in activities whose costs can be compared to other entities performing similar activities.

For entities operating as business-type activities, all PP&E shall be categorized as general PP&E whether or not it meets the definition of other PP&E categories (e.g., heritage assets).

Land and land rights acquired for or in connection with general PP&E shall be included in general PP&E.

The costs of software developed by employees of the entity are considered internally-developed software costs. These direct costs should be included in general PP&E or reported separately if (1) the costs are intended primarily to be recovered through user charges and (2) feasibility has been proven.

The expense associated with the use of general PP&E is calculated through the systematic and rational allocation of the cost, less its estimated salvage/residual value, over the estimated useful life of the general PP&E. This expense, known as depreciation, shall be recognized on all general PP&E, except land and land rights of unlimited duration.

Federal mission PP&E, heritage assets, and stewardship land are categories of PP&E not reported on the balance sheet with one exception. Multi-use heritage assets are heritage assets used in general government operations (e.g., buildings such as the Library of Congress). The costs of multi-use heritage assets are divided between heritage assets and general PP&E according to the standards in SFFAS No. 6.

LIABILITIES

A liability is a probable future outflow or other sacrifice of resources as a result of past transactions or events. Financial statements shall recognize probable and measurable future outflows or other sacrifices of resources arising from (1) past exchange transactions, (2) government-related events, (3) government-acknowledged events, or (4) nonexchange transactions that, according to current law and applicable policy, are unpaid amounts due as of the reporting date. SFFAS No. 5 describes the general principles governing the recognition of a liability.

Liabilities shall be recognized when they are incurred regardless of whether they are covered by available budgetary resources. This includes liabilities related to appropriations canceled under "M" account legislation.

Liabilities of Federal agencies are classified as liabilities covered or not covered by budgetary resources. These are both further divided into two sub-sections: intragovernmental and governmental liabilities. These terms are defined below and in SFFAS No. 1.

Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources. Liabilities incurred which are covered by available budgetary resources as of the reporting date. Budgetary resources encompass not only new budget authority but also other resources available to cover liabilities for specified purposes in a given year. Available budgetary resources include: (1) new budget authority, (2) spending authority from offsetting collections (credited to an appropriation or fund account), (3) recoveries of unexpired budget authority through downward adjustments of prior year obligations, and (4) unobligated balances of budgetary resources at the beginning of the year or net transfers of prior year balances during the year.

Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources. This category is for liabilities which are not considered to be covered by budgetary resources, as provided in the previous paragraph.

Intragovernmental Liabilities. These liabilities are claims against the entity by other Federal entities.

Governmental Liabilities. These liabilities are claims against the entity by non-Federal entities.

The nature of the liabilities described below shall determine within which of the four categories the liabilities should be classified. As illustrated in the model balance sheet, many of these liabilities have amounts that fall into more than one category and should be classified accordingly.

Accounts Payable. The amounts owed by the reporting entity for goods and services received from, progress in contract performance made by, and rents due to other entities.

Interest Payable. Interest incurred but unpaid on liabilities of the reporting entity.

Debt. Amounts borrowed from the Treasury, the Federal Financing Bank, other Federal agencies, or the public under general or special financing authority (e.g., Treasury bills, notes, bonds and FHA debentures). The components of debt shall be disclosed.

Liabilities for Loan Guarantees. For post-1991 loan guarantees, the present value of the estimated net cash flows to be paid as a result of loan guarantees. For pre-1992 loan guarantees, the amount of known and estimated losses to be payable.

Lease Liabilities. This item represents the liability for capital leases. The components of and other information about the capital lease liability shall be disclosed. According to OMB Circular A-11, "Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates," capital leases entered into during FY 1992 and thereafter are required to be fully funded in the first year of the lease.

Pensions, Other Retirement Benefits, and Other Post-Employment Benefits. Entities that are responsible for accounting for pensions, other retirement benefits, and other post-employment benefits should calculate and report these liabilities and related expenses in accordance with SFFAS No. 5. The portion of the liabilities covered by budgetary resources, i.e., the amount for which assets are available to pay benefits, shall be reported separately from the amount for which budgetary resources are not available. Disclose the liabilities, assumptions used, and the components of expense for the period for pensions, other retirement benefits, and other post-employment benefits.

Insurance Liabilities. Entities with Federal insurance and guarantee programs except social insurance and loan guarantee programs shall recognize a liability for unpaid claims incurred, resulting from insured events that have occurred as of the reporting date. The amount recognized is the liability known with certainty plus an accrual for a contingent liability recognized when an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss exists and the uncertainty shall ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is probable, and the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is measurable. Life insurance programs shall recognize a liability for future policy benefits in addition to the liability for unpaid claims incurred.

Other Liabilities. This item covers liabilities that are not recognized in specific categories. This includes (but is not limited to): advances and prepayments for goods to be delivered or services to be performed, deposit fund amounts held in escrow, liabilities related to ongoing continuous expenses such as employees' salary and benefits, accrued entitlement benefits, and accrued employee annual leave. Also included are amounts payable by the Federal entity for benefits, goods or services provided under the terms of a program, as of the Federal entity's reporting date, whether or not such amounts have been

reported to the Federal entity (e.g., estimated payments due to health providers for services that have been rendered and that will be financed by the Federal entity but have not yet been reported to the Federal entity). This item also covers estimated losses for claims or other contingencies if (1) a past event or exchange transaction has occurred (e.g., a Federal entity has breached a contract with a non-Federal entity) as of the date of the statements, (2) a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is probable, and (3) the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is measurable (i.e., the amount can be reasonably estimated).

Examples of claims or other contingencies include:

- Indemnity Agreements -- reimbursements due to licensees or contractors for losses incurred in support of Federal activities
- Adjudicated Claims -- claims against the Federal Government that are in the process of judicial proceedings
- Commitments to International Institutions -- payments due to international financial institutions, and
- Cleanup costs -- costs of removing, containing, and/or disposing of (1) hazardous waste from property or (2) material and/or property that consists of hazardous waste at permanent or temporary closure or shutdown of associated PP&E.

Separate reporting of items within other liabilities is appropriate if the amounts are material.

Environmental Cleanup Costs

SFFAS No. 5 provides criteria for recognizing a contingent liability and shall be applied to determine if cleanup costs should be recognized as liabilities and/or disclosed in the notes. SFFAS No. 6 supplements the liability standard by providing guidance for recording cleanup costs related to general PP&E and stewardship assets used in Federal operations. The guidance applies to cleanup costs from Federal operations known to result in hazardous waste which the Federal Government is required by Federal, State and/or local statutes and/or regulations to cleanup. Depending on the materiality of the amount, the liability for cleanup costs may be displayed separately or included with other liabilities. The footnote disclosures required for liabilities associated with cleanup costs are also described in SFFAS No. 6.

NET POSITION

The components of net position are classified as follows:

Unexpended Appropriations. This amount includes the portion of the entity's appropriations represented by undelivered orders and unobligated balances. The amounts of unobligated balances available and unavailable shall be disclosed.

Cumulative Results of Operations. The net results of operations since inception plus the cumulative amount of prior period adjustments. Beginning in FY 1998, this will include the cumulative amount of donations and transfers of assets in and out without reimbursement. In addition, there will no longer be a segregation of cumulative amounts related to investments in capitalized assets, such as PP&E, or pre-credit reform loans, or a separate negative amount shown for future funding requirements. These amounts shall be included in cumulative results of operations.

Reporting entity
Department/agency
CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF NET COST
For the year ended September 30,
(in dollars/thousands/millions)

	Sub- organi- zation A	Sub- organi- zation B	Sub- organi- zation C	Intra- agency elimin- ations	Consol- idated Totals
COSTS:					
Crosscutting Programs					
Program A:					
Intragovernmental	\$ XXX	\$..	\$ XX	\$(XX)	\$XXX
With the public	<u>XXX</u>	--	--	--	<u>XXX</u>
Total	XXX	--	XX	(XX)	XXX
Less earned revenues	<u>(XX)</u>	--	<u>(XX)</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>(XX)</u>
Net program costs	<u>XXX</u>	--	<u>XX</u>	<u>(XX)</u>	<u>XXX</u>
Other Programs (Note XX)					
Program B:	--	XX	--	--	XX
Program C:	--	XX	--	--	XX
Program D:	--	XX	--	--	XX
Program E:	--	--	XX	--	XX
Program F:	--	--	XX	--	XX
Program G:	XX	--	--	--	XX
Program H:	XX	--	--	--	XX
Other programs	--	--	XX	--	XX
Cost not assigned to programs	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>	--	<u>XX</u>
Less earned revenues not attributed to programs	--	--	(XX)	--	<u>XX</u>
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE (Note X)					
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$(XX)</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Instructions for the Statement of Net Cost

The Statement of Net Cost is designed to show separately the components of the net cost of the reporting entity's operations for the period. However, the organizational structure and operations of some entities are so complex that to fully display their suborganizations' major programs and activities may require supporting schedules to supplement the information in the Statement of Net Cost. The supporting schedules shall be included in the notes to the financial statements.

Net cost of operations is the gross cost incurred by the reporting entity less any exchange revenue earned from its activities. The gross cost of a program consists of the full cost of the outputs produced by that program plus any non-production costs that can be assigned to the program (non-production costs are costs linked to events other than the production of goods and services). The net cost of a program consists of gross cost less related exchange revenues. By disclosing the gross and net cost of the entity's programs, the Statement of Net Cost provides information that can be related to the outputs and outcomes of the programs and activities.

The Statement of Net Cost and related supporting schedules classify revenue and cost information by suborganization or responsibility segment and, to the extent practicable, within each classification by major program. (Suborganizations are considered to be generally equivalent to responsibility segments.)

Preparers of the Statement of Net Cost should decide the exact classification of suborganizations and major programs based on the missions and outputs described in its GPRA strategic and annual plans, the entity's budget structure, and the guidance for defining and structuring responsibility segments presented in SFFAS No. 4.

The Statement of Net Cost and related supporting schedules should show the net cost of operations for the reporting entity as a whole and its suborganizations and programs. This can be accomplished by reporting by program (1) the gross cost of goods and services provided to the public and government agencies (intragovernmental) at a price, (2) related exchange revenues, (3) the excess of costs over exchange revenues (net program costs) and (4) the gross cost of goods, services, transfers and grants provided to the public and government agencies without charge, and by reporting for the suborganization or entity as a whole the costs that cannot be assigned to specific outputs or programs and the exchange revenues that cannot be attributed to specific outputs or programs.

The Statement of Net Cost illustrated in this document provides an example of how information can be displayed for an entity with a complex organizational and program structure, a limited number of programs carried out by more than one suborganization, and the majority of its programs carried out within a specific suborganization or responsibility segment.

Program Costs.

These costs include the full costs of the program outputs and consist of the direct costs and all other costs that can be directly traced, assigned on a cause and effect basis, or reasonably allocated to the program outputs. Program costs also include any non-production costs that can be assigned to the program but not to its outputs. The costs of program outputs shall include the costs of services provided by other entities whether or not the providing entity is fully reimbursed. See SFFAS No. 4 for a detailed discussion of full costs and inter-entity costs. The costs of program outputs shall also include costs that are paid in total or in part by other entities to the extent that accounting standards require them to be recognized in financial statements. For example, employer entities shall recognize the cost of pensions and other retirement benefit expenses in its financial statement. The amount recognized shall equal the service costs of its employees for the accounting period, less amounts contributed by the employees. See SFFAS No. 5 for further details.

Costs related to the production of goods and services provided to other programs shall be reported separately from the costs of goods, services, transfers, and grants provided to the public. The former costs are labeled “governmental” on the illustrative statement and schedules; the latter are labeled “public.”

Costs related to the production of outputs shall be reported separately from costs that are not related to the production of outputs (i.e., non-production costs). In addition, the non-production costs listed below shall be reported separately from other non-production costs, if incurred:

- The cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, reconstructing, or renovating Federal mission PP&E
- The cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, reconstructing, or renovating heritage assets
- The acquisition cost of acquiring stewardship land

Agencies should consider differentiating other significant costs if by doing so the usefulness of the statements would be improved either because the amount of a particular cost is large or because of its special nature. For example, when reporting on a program that makes transfer payments, it may be useful to differentiate between the transfer payments and administrative costs.

Earned Revenues. These revenues are exchange revenues, which arise when a Federal entity provides goods and services to the public or to another government entity for a price. The full amount of exchange revenues is to be reported on the Statement of Net Cost or supplementary schedule, regardless of whether the entity is permitted to retain the revenues in whole or in part. Any portion of exchange revenues of the entity which cannot be retained by the entity is reported

as a transfer-out on the statement of changes in net position. See SFFAS No. 7 for information on exchange revenues.

Earned revenue should be deducted from the full cost of outputs or outcomes to determine their net cost unless it is not practical or reasonably possible to do so. If that cannot be done, earned revenue should be deducted from the gross cost of programs to determine the net program costs or, if that is not practical or reasonably possible, from the costs of suborganizations to determine the suborganization's net cost of operations. There are no precise guidelines to determine the degree to which earned revenue can reasonably be attributed to outputs, outcomes, programs, or suborganizations. The attribution of earned revenues requires the exercise of managerial judgment. In exercising this judgment, it is important to provide readers of the Statement of Net Cost with the ability to ascertain whether exchange revenues are sufficient to cover the costs incurred to produce the goods or services involved.

Net Program Costs. This is the difference between a program's gross costs and its related exchange revenues. If a program does not earn any exchange revenue, there is no netting and the term used might be "total program costs."

Costs Not Assigned to Programs. A reporting entity and its suborganizations may incur (a) high level general management and administrative support costs that cannot be directly traced, assigned on a cause-and-effect basis, or reasonably allocated to segments and their outputs and (b) non-production costs that cannot be assigned to a particular program. These costs are part of the entity and suborganization costs and should be reported on the Statement of Net Cost as "costs not assigned to programs."

Earned Revenues Not Attributed to Programs. Earned revenue that is insignificant or cannot be attributed to particular outputs or programs should be reported separately as a deduction in arriving at net cost of operations of the suborganization or reporting entity as a whole.

Deferred Maintenance. Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be performed and that is delayed until a future period. Maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable services and achieves its expected life. No amount shall be recognized on the statement of net cost for deferred maintenance. However, the statement shall include a note reference in lieu of a dollar amount.

Net Cost of Operations. This is the gross cost incurred by the reporting entity less any exchange revenue earned from its activities. This amount represents the net cost of a suborganization or entity that is funded by sources other than exchange revenues. The financing sources for net cost of operations are reported on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

Preparers are encouraged to consult the non-authoritative Implementation Guide to SFFAS No. 7, Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources, which FASAB issued in conjunction with SFFAS No. 7, for illustrations and explanations designed to assist in understanding and applying the standards for classifying, recognizing, and measuring inflows of resources to the Federal Government and its component reporting entities.

Department/agency

Reporting entity

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the years ended September 30

(in dollars/thousands/millions)

				Intra-		
	Sub-	Sub-	Sub-	agency	Consol-	
	organi-	organi-	organi-	elimin-	idated	
	zation A	zation B	zation C	ations	totals	
Net Cost of Operations	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	
Financing Sources (other than exchange revenues):						
Appropriations Used	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Taxes (and other non-exchange revenues)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Donations (non-exchange revenue)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Imputed financing	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Transfers-in		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Transfers-out		(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)	(xxx)
Net Results of Operations	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Prior Period Adjustments	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Increase (Decrease) in Unexpended Appropriations	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Change in Net Position	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Net Position-Beginning of Period	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Net Position-End of Period	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Instructions for the Statement of Changes in Net Position

The Statement of Changes in Net Position reports the beginning net position, the items which caused net position to change during the reporting period, and the ending net position. The entity should display information on the Statement of Changes in Net Position organized by responsibility segment, component, or otherwise in the same manner as was done for the Statement of Net Cost.

Net Cost of Operations. This is the net cost of operations reported on the Statement of Net Cost.

Financing Sources.

Appropriations Used. Appropriations are considered used as a financing source when goods and services are received, or benefits are provided, under authority of the appropriations. This is true whether the goods, services, and benefits are paid prior to the reporting date or are payable as of that date, and whether the appropriations are used for items which are recorded as expenses or are capitalized. In order to avoid double counting, appropriations used do not include dedicated tax receipts and donations because these sources are reported as non-exchange revenues. In addition, appropriations used by collecting entities to provide refunds of monies deposited to Treasury or the trust funds or to repay debt are also excluded because they do not provide budgetary authority.

Taxes and Other Non-exchange Revenues. Revenues the Federal Government is able to demand or receive due to its sovereign powers. See SFFAS No. 7 for a discussion of the recognition and measurement criteria for taxes and other non-exchange revenues.

Donations. Voluntary gifts of resources to the Federal Government by non-Federal entities. Donations may be financial resources, such as cash or securities, or non-financial resources such as land or buildings. The amount of revenue arising from donations of non-financial resources shall be recognized in accordance with criteria in SFFAS No. 6 and should be valued at estimated fair value at the time of the contribution.

Imputed Financing. Imputed financing equals the amount of imputed costs included in amounts reported on the Statement of Net Cost.

Transfers-in. An intragovernmental transfer of cash or capitalized assets without reimbursement shall be recognized by the receiving entity as a transfer-in. The amount recognized shall be the transferring entity's book value. If book value is not known, the amount recognized should be the asset's estimated fair value at the date of the transfer.

Transfers-out. An intragovernmental transfer of cash or capitalized assets without reimbursement shall be recognized by the transferring entity as a transfer-out. The amount recognized should be the transferring entity's book value. If book value is not known, then the amount recognized should be the asset's estimated fair value at the date of the transfer. To the extent that exchange revenue included in calculating an entity's net cost of operations is required to be transferred to the Treasury or another Federal entity, the amount transferred shall be recognized as a transfer-out.

Prior Period Adjustments. Prior period adjustments are limited to corrections of errors and accounting changes with retroactive effect that can either increase or decrease net position depending on their nature, including those occasioned by the adoption of new Federal financial accounting standards. Adjustments are included in the calculation of the net change in cumulative results of operations, rather than as an element of net results of operations for the period. Prior period financial statements should not be restated for prior period adjustments.

Increase (Decrease) in Unexpended Appropriations. The change from the beginning of the period in the amount of appropriations that have been made available but have not been used.

Net Position-Beginning of Period. The amount is the net position reported on the prior year's balance sheet.

Net Position - End of Period. This amount shall agree with the amount reported as net position on the current year's balance sheet.

Department/agency
Reporting entity
STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For the years ended September 30,
(in dollars/thousands/millions)

	<u>19xx</u>	<u>19xx</u>
Budgetary Resources:		
Budget authority (line 1)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Unobligated balances - beginning of period (line 2A)	xxx	xxx
Spending authority from offsetting collections (line 3)	xxx	xxx
Adjustments (lines 4-6)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total budgetary resources (line 7)	<u>\$ xxx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>

Status of Budgetary Resources:

Obligations incurred (line 8)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Unobligated balances-available (line 9)	xxx	xxx
Unobligated balances-not available (line 10)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>
Total, status of budgetary resources (line 11)	<u>\$ xxx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>

Outlays:

Obligations incurred (line 8)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
Less: spending authority from offsetting collections and adjustments (lines 3A, B, D, & 4A)	<u>(xxx)</u>	<u>(xxx)</u>
Obligated balance, net - beginning of period (line 12)	xxx	xxx
Obligated balance transferred, net (line 13)	xxx	xxx
Less: obligated balance, net - end of period (line 14)	<u>(xxx)</u>	<u>(xxx)</u>
Total outlays (line 15)	<u>\$ xxx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Instructions for the Statement of Budgetary Resources

The Statement of Budgetary Resources and the related disclosures provide information about how budgetary resources were made available as well as their status at the end of the period. This statement should be prepared by reporting entities whose financing comes wholly or partially from budgetary resources. The Statement of Budgetary Resources should be aggregated to reflect all the activity of the reporting entity for the year covered by the financial statement. Prior year information should be presented to allow the reader to make appropriate comparisons with prior periods.

Monitoring of budget execution is at the individual account level. Accordingly, budgetary information aggregated for the Statement of Budgetary Resources should be disaggregated for each of the reporting entity's major budget accounts and presented as supplementary information. Small budget accounts may be aggregated.

Recognition and measurement of budgetary information reported on this statement should be based on budget terminology, definitions, and guidance in OMB Circular A-34, "Instructions on Budget Execution," dated December 26, 1995. That Circular defines the terms shown in this statement. The statement illustrates in condensed form the information that Circular A-34 requires to be reported on the Report on Budget Execution (SF-133). For purposes of illustration only, the statement shown in this bulletin includes the corresponding line numbers from the SF-133. If OMB's concepts and definitions are revised in the future, the classification and recognition of the appropriate amounts will change accordingly.

Budgetary Resources. This section of the statement is designed to present the total budgetary resources available to the reporting entity. These include new budget authority, obligation limitations, direct spending authority, unobligated balances at the beginning of the period or transferred in during the period, spending authority from offsetting collections, and any adjustments to budgetary resources.

Status of Budgetary Resources. This section of the statement is designed to display information about the status of budgetary resources at the end of the period. It consists of the obligations incurred, the unobligated balances at the end of the period that remain available, and unobligated balances at the end of the period that are unavailable except to adjust or liquidate obligations chargeable to prior period appropriations. The total amount displayed for the status of budgetary resources shall equal the total budgetary resources available to the reporting entity as of the reporting date.

Outlays. This section of the statement displays total outlays and reconciles obligations incurred to total outlays by displaying spending authority from offsetting collections, obligated balances at the beginning of the period, obligated balances transferred, and obligated balances at the end of the period.

Department/agency
Reporting entity
STATEMENT OF FINANCING
For the year ended September 30, 19XX
(in dollars/thousands/millions)

Obligations and Nonbudgetary Resources

Obligations incurred	\$ xxx	
Less: Spending authority for offsetting collections and adjustments	xxx	
Donations not in the budget	xxx	
Financing imputed for cost subsidies	xxx	
Transfers-in (out)	xxx	
Exchange revenue not in the budget	xxx	
Other	<u>xxx</u>	
Total obligations as adjusted, and nonbudgetary resources		\$ xxx

Resources That Do Not Fund Net Cost of Operations

Change in amount of goods, services, and benefits ordered but not yet received or provided	(xxx)	
Costs capitalized on the balance sheet	(xxx)	
Financing sources that fund costs of prior periods	(xxx)	
Other	<u>(xxx)</u>	
Total resources that do not fund net cost of operations		(xxx)

Costs That Do Not Require Resources

Depreciation and amortization	xxx	
Revaluation of assets and liabilities	xxx	
Other	<u>xxx</u>	
Total costs that do not require resources		xxx

Financing Sources Yet to be Provided	<u>xxx</u>
---	------------

Net Cost of Operations	<u>\$ xxx</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Instructions for the Statement of Financing

Accrual-based measures used in the Statement of Net Cost differ from the obligation-based measures used in the Statement of Budgetary Resources. In order to understand these differences, information is needed to reconcile financial (proprietary) net cost of operations with obligations of budget authority. This reconciliation also insures that there is a proper relationship between proprietary and budgetary accounts in the reporting entity's financial management system. The Statement of Financing is designed to report those differences and facilitate the reconciliation.

Preparers of financial statements have flexibility as to the level of detail presented, i.e., the information should be presented for the reporting entity as a whole and, if the preparer elects, for the major suborganizations or responsibility segments or for the major budget accounts.

Preparers of financial statements should refer to the Implementation Guide issued in conjunction with SFFAS No. 7 for detailed, non-authoritative guidance useful in preparing the Statement of Financing. Note should be made of chapter 5 on special topics regarding the Statement of Financing.

Obligations and Nonbudgetary Resources. The obligations and nonbudgetary resources section reports the computation of "Obligations Incurred" and adjustments for offsetting collections to expenditure accounts, recoveries of authority, and other items defined in OMB Circular A-34. It also reports financing that is not recognized in the entity's budget. Financing sources other than exchange revenues which are not in the budget are added to obligations because they provide additional resources. Exchange revenues not in the budget are subtracted from obligations because they were subtracted from gross costs in the computation for net cost of operations.

Resources that do not Fund Net Costs of Operations. Some obligations or nonbudgetary financing sources do not result in expenses on the Statement of Net Cost for the period in which the obligation was made or the nonbudgetary resource recognized. Resources that do not fund net costs of operations commonly arise from three sources. One source is the change in goods, services, and benefits ordered but not yet received or provided. Another source is any good or service capitalized on the Balance Sheet. The third source is any item that is treated as a financing source yet to be provided in a prior period and that is being recognized as a budgetary resource in the current period. Because these items are included in obligations, as adjusted, and nonbudgetary financing sources, but not in the net cost of operations, they shall be subtracted in the reconciliation.

Costs that do not Require Resources. These are costs which do not require financing by either budgetary or nonbudgetary resources. Although there may be many expenses of this type, two of the most common are (1) depreciation and (2) expenses related to the revaluation of assets. Because these items are part of the net cost of operations but are not included in obligations, as adjusted, and nonbudgetary resources, they should be added in the reconciliation. As a practical matter, it may not always be feasible to report this information separately as displayed in the illustrated Statement of Financing. In situations where it is not feasible to separately report all of the information illustrated in the statement, "netting" is permitted and the entire amount may be reported under the caption "Costs that do not Require Resources."

Financing Sources Yet to be Provided. The costs of the Federal Government are not always funded in the period the costs are incurred. The example most common to agencies funded only by appropriations is the cost of increases in unused annual leave. Costs of this nature are incurred in the reporting period, but are normally funded through appropriations in subsequent years. Future funding required for these costs is reported as "financing sources yet to be provided." Because these costs are part of the net cost of operations but are not in obligations as adjusted, and nonbudgetary resources, they should be added in the reconciliation. Note that in a subsequent year, when budgetary resources are provided, the costs are subtracted in the section entitled "resources that do not fund net cost of operations."

Net Cost of Operations. This amount is determined by netting the "obligations as adjusted and nonbudgetary resources" and making appropriate adjustments for the total "resources that do not fund net cost of operations," the total "costs that do not require resources," and "financing sources yet to be provided." The net cost of operations resulting from the reconciliation on the Statement of Financing shall be the same as the net cost of operations reported on the Statement of Net Cost.

Department/agency
Reporting entity
STATEMENT OF CUSTODIAL ACTIVITY
For the years ended September 30
(in dollars/thousands/millions)

	<u>19xx</u>	<u>19xx</u>
Sources of Collections:		
Cash collections (by type of tax or duty)	\$xxx	\$xxx
Less refunds and other payments	(xxx)	(xxx)
Net collections	xxx	xxx
Accrual adjustment	xxx	xxx
Total revenue	xxx	xxx
Disposition of Collections:		
Transferred to others net of refunds (by recipient)	xxx	xxx
Increase (decrease) in amounts to be transferred	xxx	xxx
Retained by the entity	xxx	xxx
Total disposition of revenue	xxx	xxx
Net Custodial Activity	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Instructions for the Statement of Custodial Activity

The Statement of Custodial Activity is required for entities that collect nonexchange revenue for the General Fund of the Treasury, a trust fund, or other recipient entities. The collecting entities do not recognize collections which have been or should be transferred to others as revenues. Rather, they shall account for sources and disposition of the collections as custodial activities on the Statement of Custodial Activity.

An exception to requiring preparation of the Statement of Custodial Activity is made when collecting entities have custodial collections that are non-material and incidental to their primary mission. In these cases, the sources and disposition of the collections may be disclosed in accompanying footnotes.

Custodial collections are usually for nonexchange revenues, such as taxes or duties collected by the Internal Revenue Service or the U.S. Customs Service. Exchange revenue is normally reported on the Statement of Net Cost. It should be reported in a Statement of Custodial Activity only under the exceptional circumstances in which the entity recognizes virtually no costs in connection with earning revenue that it collects (see paragraph 45 of SFFAS No. 7). Information on the sections of the Statement of Custodial Activity are presented below. Also see SFFAS No. 7 and the related implementation guide.

Sources of Collections. Report in this section of the statement the components of cash collections, such as by type of tax and duty, collection of past-due receivables for others, or other appropriate identifier to describe the source and nature of the collections. If refunds material in relation to the gross collections are made, consideration should be given to reporting them by component separately in a footnote.

This section of the report also includes the accrual adjustment, which shall be shown separately and added or subtracted from the net collections to determine the total custodial revenue. Guidance for calculating the accrual adjustment can be found in SFFAS No. 7 and the related implementation guide. If the accrual adjustments are material in relation to the gross collections, consideration should be given to reporting them separately in a footnote.

Disposition of Collections. This section of the statement accounts for the disposition of the revenue reported in the preceding section.

Amounts Transferred to Others. Identify the specific recipients to which collections were transferred and the net amounts transferred. The net amount transferred is computed by subtracting refunds from gross amounts transferred.

Amounts Yet to be Transferred. Report the change in liability for revenue yet to be transferred. The liability may exist because the revenue has been accrued--and is

receivable--but has not yet been collected, or because collections already made have not yet been transferred to the entity for which collected as of the end of the reporting period.

Amounts Retained by the Collecting Entity. In some cases, collecting entities are permitted to retain a portion of amounts collected. Amounts retained shall be separately reported by the collecting entity as a disposition of collections.

Net Custodial Activity. The total of the sources of collection section (total revenue) shall equal the total of the disposition of collections section (total disposition of revenue). The net custodial activity shall always equal zero.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following footnotes and instructions include the disclosure requirements contained in the SFFASs.

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies:

Describe the reporting entity and identify its major components. Summarize the accounting principles and methods of applying those principles that management has concluded are the most appropriate for presenting fairly the entity's significant assets, liabilities, net cost of operations, changes in net position, and budgetary resources. Disclosure of accounting policies should identify and describe the accounting principles followed by the reporting entity and the methods of applying those principles. In general, the disclosure should encompass important judgments as to the valuation, recognition, and allocation of assets, liabilities, expenses, revenues and other financing sources. Disclosures of accounting policies should not duplicate details presented elsewhere as part of the notes to the financial statements.

In addition, the summary of significant accounting policies should disclose any significant changes in the composition of the reporting entity or significant changes in the manner in which the reporting entity aggregates information for financial reporting purposes. These changes, in effect, result in a new reporting entity, and their impact should be reported by restating the financial statements for all prior periods presented in order to show the new reporting entity for all periods presented.

Note 2. Fund Balances with Treasury:

A. Fund Balances:

	Entity	Non-Entity	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Trust Funds	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) Revolving Funds	xx	xx	xx
(3) Appropriated Funds	xx	xx	xx
(4) Other Fund Types	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

B. Other Information: _____

Instructions.

- A. **Fund Balances.** The total of all undisbursed account balances with the U.S. Treasury, as reflected in the entity's records and summarized by fund type. Line (4), other fund types, should include balances in deposit accounts, such as for collections pending litigation, awaiting determination of the proper accounting disposition, or being held by the entity in the capacity of a banker or agent for others. If any of the balances under other fund types are material, list them separately.
- B. **Other Information.** Disclose any other information necessary for understanding the nature of the fund balances.

Note 3. Cash, Foreign Currency and Other Monetary Assets:

	Entity <u>Assets</u>	Non- Entity <u>Assets</u>
A. Cash.	\$ xx	\$ xx
B. Foreign Currency	xx	xx
C. Other Monetary Assets		
(1) Gold		xx xx
(2) Special Drawing Rights	xx	xx
(3) U.S. Reserves in the International Monetary Fund	xx	xx
(4) Other		<u>xx</u> <u>xx</u>
(5) Total Other Monetary Assets	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
D. Total Cash, Foreign Currency and Other Monetary Assets	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>
E. Other Information:	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

Instructions. Report the amount of Cash, Foreign Currency and Other Monetary Assets for entity and non-entity assets.

- A. **Cash.** The total of cash under the control of the reporting entity, which includes coin, paper currency, purchased foreign currency, negotiable instruments, and amounts on deposit in banks and other financial institutions. Cash available for agency use should include petty cash and cash held in revolving funds which will not be transferred to the general fund.

- B. **Foreign Currency.** The total U.S. dollar equivalent of non-purchased foreign currencies held in foreign currency fund accounts.
- C. **Other Monetary Assets.** This amount represents other items, including gold, special drawing rights, and U.S. Reserves in the International Monetary Fund.
- D. **Total Cash, Foreign Currency, and Other Monetary Assets.** The sum of lines A, B, and C(5).
- E. **Other Information.** Disclose as other information any restrictions on cash. Restricted cash includes holdings which are unavailable for agency use (non-entity cash) and have not been transferred to the general fund. Restricted cash also includes cash held in escrow to pay property taxes and insurance related to property associated with defaulted loans. Disclose any restrictions on the use or conversion of cash denominated in foreign currencies, and the significant effects, if any, of changes in the exchange rate on the entity's financial position that occur after the end of the reporting period but before the issuance of financial statements. Provide other information, as appropriate, such as the valuation rate for gold.

Note 4. Investments:

	-----Amounts for Balance Sheet Reporting-----					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Amorti-	Unamor-		Invest-	Required
		zation	tized	Market	ments,	Market
		Method	(Premium)	Value	Net	Value
	<u>Cost</u>		<u>Discount</u>			<u>Disclosure</u>
A. Intragovernmental Securities:						
(1) Marketable	\$ xx	___	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) Non-Marketable:						
Par value	xx	___	xx	xx	xx	xx
(3) Non-Marketable:						
Market-Based	<u>xx</u>	___	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Subtotal	<u>xx</u>		<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
B. Governmental Securities:						
(1) _____	\$ xx	___	xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) _____	xx	___	xx	xx	xx	xx
(3) _____	<u>xx</u>	___	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ xx</u>		<u>xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>		<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

C. Other Information: _____

Instructions. Columns 1 through 5 are for disclosing amounts to be recognized on the Balance Sheet. Securities are normally recognized at cost or amortized cost on the Balance Sheet (column 5 equals column 1 plus or minus column 3). However, market value is used for Balance Sheet purposes (except for pension and other retirement plans) when (a) there is intent to sell the securities prior to maturity and (b) there is a reduction in value that is more than temporary (column 5 equals column 4). Column 6 is to be used to disclose the market value of all marketable securities (both governmental and intragovernmental) and all non-marketable market-based securities.

- A. Intragovernmental Securities.** Marketable Federal securities can be bought and sold on the open market. Non-marketable par value Treasury securities are issued by the Bureau of the Public Debt to Federal accounts and are purchased and redeemed at par exclusively through Treasury's Finance and Funding Branch. Non-Marketable Market-Based Treasury Securities are not traded on any securities exchange but mirror the prices of marketable securities with similar terms.
- B. Governmental Securities.** Securities issued by organizations other than the Federal Government (e.g., State and local governments, private corporations, and government-sponsored enterprises).
- C. Other Information.** Disclose any other information relative to understanding the nature of reported investments, such as permanent impairments.

Note 5. Accounts Receivable:

Present, for both entity and non-entity receivables, the gross receivables, the method used to estimate the allowance for uncollectible accounts, and the net amount due. Also, present a reconciliation of the uncollectible amounts. The reconciliation should display beginning balance, additions, reductions, and ending balance. Do not include receivables related to direct or guaranteed loans which are reported in note 7.

Note 6. Other Assets:

A. Other Entity Assets

1. Intragovernmental

(1) _____	\$ xx
(2) _____	xx
(3) _____	xx
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

2. Governmental

(1) _____	\$ xx
(2) _____	xx
(3) _____	xx
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

B. Other Information: _____

C. Other Non-Entity Assets

1. Intragovernmental

(1) _____	\$ xx
(2) _____	xx
(3) _____	xx
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

2. Governmental

(1) _____	\$ xx
(2) _____	xx
(3) _____	xx
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

D. Other Information: _____

Instructions.

- A. **Other Entity Assets.** List and describe the major homogenous components of other entity assets.
- B. **Other Information.** Provide other information needed to understand the nature of other entity assets.
- C. **Other Non-Entity Assets.** List and describe the major homogenous components of other non-entity assets.
- D. **Other Information.** Provide other information needed to understand the nature of other non-entity assets.

Note 7. Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Non-Federal Borrowers:

A. The entity operates the following direct loan and/or loan guarantee programs:

- (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

An analysis of loans receivable, loan guarantees, the liability for loan guarantees, and the nature and amounts of the subsidy and administrative costs associated with the direct loans and loan guarantees is provided in the following sections.

B1. Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992 (Present Value Method):

<u>Loan Programs</u>	<u>Loans Receivable, Gross</u>	<u>Interest Receivable</u>	<u>Foreclosed Property</u>	<u>Present Value Allowance</u>	<u>Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans</u>
(1) _____	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	(\$ xxx)	\$ xxx
(2) _____	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx

B2. Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992 (Allowance for Loss Method):

<u>Loan Programs</u>	<u>Loans Receivable, Gross</u>	<u>Interest Receivable</u>	<u>Allowance For Loan Losses</u>	<u>Foreclosed Property</u>	<u>Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans</u>
(1) _____	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	(\$ xxx)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
(2) _____	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx

C. Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1991:

Loan Programs	Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Foreclosed Property	Value of Assets	
				Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	Related to Direct Loans
(1)_____	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	(\$ xxx)	\$ xxx
(2)_____	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx

D1. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-1992 Guarantees (Present Value Method):

Loan Guarantee Programs	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Foreclosed Property	Present Value Allowance	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
(1)_____	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	(\$ xxx)	\$ xxx
(2)_____	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx

D2. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-1992 Guarantees (Allowance for Loss Method)

Loan Guarantee Programs	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance For Loan Losses	Foreclosed Property	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
(1)_____	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	(\$ xxx)	\$ xxx	\$ xxx
(2)_____	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx

E. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Post-1991 Guarantees

<u>Loan Guarantee Programs</u>	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Subsidy Foreclosed Property	Allowance for Cost (Present Value) Defaulted	Value of Assets Related to Guaranteed Loans Receivable
(1)_____	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	\$ xxx	(\$ xxx)	\$ xxx
(2)_____	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	(xxx)	xxx

F. Guaranteed Loans Outstanding:

<u>Loan Programs</u>	Outstanding Principal, Guaranteed Loans, Face Value	Amount of Outstanding Principal Guaranteed
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	xx	xx
Total	\$ xx	\$ xx

G1. Liability for Loan Guarantees (Present Value Method, pre 1992):

<u>Loan Programs</u>	Liabilities for Losses on Pre-1992 Guarantees, <u>Present Value</u>	Liabilities for Loan Guarantees for Post-1991 Guarantees, <u>Present Value</u>	Total Liabilities for Loan <u>Guarantees</u>
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

G2. Liability for Loan Guarantees (Estimated Future Default Claims, pre 1992)

<u>Loan Programs</u>	Liabilities for Losses on Pre-1992 Guarantees, Estimated <u>Future Default Claims</u>	Liabilities for Loan Guarantees for Post-1991 Guarantees, <u>Present Value</u>	Total Liabilities for Loan <u>Guarantees</u>
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

H. Subsidy Expense for Post-1991 Direct Loans

1. Current Year's Direct Loans

<u>Loan Programs</u>	<u>Interest Differ- ential</u>	<u>Defaults</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ (xx)	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	xx	xx	(xx)	xx	<u>xx</u>
Total					<u>\$ xx</u>

2. Direct Loan Modifications and Reestimates

<u>Loan Programs</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Reestimates</u>
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	xx	xx

3. Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expenses

<u>Loan Programs</u>	
(1)_____	\$ xx
(2)_____	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

I. Subsidy Expense for Post-1991 Loan Guarantees:

1. Current Year's Loan Guarantees

<u>Loan Programs</u>	<u>Defaults</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Supple- ment</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ (xx)	\$ xx		\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	xx	(xx)	xx		xx	<u>xx</u>
Total						<u>\$ xx</u>

2. Loan Guarantee Modifications and Reestimates

<u>Loan Programs</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Reestimates</u>
(1)_____	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2)_____	xx	xx

3. Total Loan Guarantee Subsidy Expense

Loan Programs	
(1)_____	\$ xx
(2)_____	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

J. Administrative Expense:

Direct Loans

<u>Loan Programs</u>	
(1)_____	\$ xx
(2)_____	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

Loan Guarantees

<u>Loan Programs</u>	
(1)_____	\$ xx
(2)_____	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xx</u>

K. Other Information: _____

Instructions.

- A. **Identity.** Enter the names of the direct loan and loan guarantee programs operated by the reporting entity. The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 divides direct loans and loan guarantees into two groups: (a) Pre-1992 means the direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made prior to FY 1992 and the resulting direct loans or loan guarantees, and (b) Post-1991 means the direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made after FY 1991 and the resulting direct loans or loan guarantees. The definitions and explanations of terms and concepts in these instructions can be supplemented by referring to OMB Circular A-34, Section 12, and OMB Circular A-11, Section 33.

Section 506(a)(1) of the Federal Credit Reform Act exempts the credit activities of certain agencies, such as FDIC and TVA. These agencies can report in accordance with other requirements.

Agencies should disclose that direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made after FY 1991, and the resulting direct loans or loan guarantees, are governed by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. The Act provides that the present value of the subsidy costs (which arises from interest rate differentials, interest subsidies, delinquencies and defaults, fee offsets, and other cash flows) associated with direct loans and loan guarantees be recognized as a cost in the year the direct or guaranteed loan is disbursed. Direct loans are reported net of an allowance for subsidy at present value, and loan guarantee liabilities are reported at present value.

Agencies should also disclose whether pre-1992 direct loans and loan guarantees are reported on a present value basis or are reported under the allowance for loss method. (Under the allowance for loss method, the nominal amount of the direct loans is reduced by an allowance for uncollectible amounts, and the liability for loan guarantees is the amount the agency estimates will more likely than not require a future cash outflow to pay default claims; under the present value method, the nominal amount of direct loans is reduced by an allowance equal to the difference between the nominal amount and the present value of the expected net cash flows from the loans, and the liability for loan guarantees is the present value of expected net cash outflows due to the loan guarantees.)

Depending on the reporting method selected by management for pre-1992 direct loans and loan guarantees, agencies should choose the appropriate format from the alternatives shown in sections B, D, and G above. (Note: Agencies should follow either the net present value method or the allowance for loss method but not both. They may not change from one method to the other without the advance approval of OMB.)

Agencies should disclose that their loans receivable, net, or their value of assets related to direct loans, is not the same as the proceeds that they would expect to receive from selling their loans.

When the reporting entity has made payments on behalf of borrowers which should be collected from the borrowers, the resulting receivables shall be reported in the same column as loans receivable for either direct loans or defaulted guaranteed loans.

Receivables related to administrative costs of operating these programs shall be reported as accounts receivable in Note 5 and not as credit program receivables in this note.

- B. **Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992.** For each program with pre-1992 Direct Loans, report Loans Receivable Gross and Interest Receivable in columns 2 and 3 respectively. If the present value method is used, report in column 4 the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property and report in column 5 the present value allowance. The sum of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 is reported as Loans Receivable, Net (column 6). If the allowance for loss method is used, report in column 4 the allowance for loan losses and in column 5 the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property. The sum of columns 2, 3, and 5 less column 4 is reported as Loans Receivable, Net (column 6).
- C. **Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1991.** For each program with post-1991 Direct Loans, report Loans Receivable, Gross, Interest Receivable and the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property in columns 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

Foreclosed property associated with post-1991 direct and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans shall be valued at the net present value of the projected cash flows associated with the property. To practicably accomplish this requirement, foreclosed property may be recorded at the estimated net realizable value at the time of foreclosure. A portion of the related allowance for subsidy account should apply to the foreclosed property, but that amount need not be separately determined. Rather, the allowance account is subtracted from the sum of the credit program assets to determine the net present value of the assets.

For guidance in recording transactions related to foreclosures, see Treasury's case 5B, Accounting for Collateral and Escrow Transactions for a Loan Guarantee Program Under the Credit Reform Act of 1990 (Present Value Reporting Approach), dated August 24, 1993.

Report the related allowance for subsidy cost in column 5. Report the sum of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 as the Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans (column 6).

- D. **Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-1992 Guarantees.** For each program with pre-1992 Loan Guarantees, report gross receivables from defaulted guaranteed loans assumed for direct collection in column 2 and the related interest receivable in column 3. If the present value method is used, report the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property in column 4, and the present value allowance in column 5. The sum

of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 is reported as Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net (column 6). If the allowance for loss method is used, report the allowance for loan losses in column 4 and the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property in column 5. The sum of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 is reported as Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net (column 6).

- E. **Defaulted Guaranteed Loans for Post-1991 Guarantees.** For each program with post-1991 Loan Guarantees, report gross receivables from defaulted guaranteed loans assumed for direct collection, related interest receivable, and the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property in columns 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Report the related allowance for subsidy cost in column 5. Report the sum of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 as the Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable (column 6). For foreclosed property, see the instructions for section C. The sum of the amounts reported in column 6 of sections B, C, D, and E shall equal the amount reported on the Balance Sheet as credit program receivables and related foreclosed property, net.
- F. **Guaranteed Loans Outstanding.** For each loan guarantee program, report in column 2 the outstanding principal of guaranteed loans at face value. In column 3, report the amount of this outstanding principal that is guaranteed.
- G. **Liability for Loan Guarantees.** For each program with pre-1992 loan guarantees, report in column 2 the liability for losses. If the present value method is used to calculate the liability, report in column 2 the present value of liabilities for losses on pre-1992 guarantees. If the estimated future default claims method is used, report in column 2 the estimated future default claims. For each program with post-1991 loan guarantees, report in column 3 the present value of the estimated net cash flows (outflows less inflows) to be paid by the entity as a result of the loan guarantees. Report the total of columns 2 and 3 as total liabilities for loan guarantees (column 4).
- H. **Subsidy Expense for Post-1991 Direct Loans.**

Direct Loans. Report the direct loan subsidy expense, consisting of the following, at present value, as follows:

1. **Current Year's Direct Loans:** In column 2, the present value of the amount of the subsidy expense attributable to the interest rate differential between the interest rate to be collected from the borrowers and the interest rate to be paid on funds borrowed to finance the loans; in column 3, the present value of the estimated delinquencies and defaults (net of recoveries); in column 4, the present value of the estimated fees collected (offsetting expense); in column 5, the present value of other cash flows, including prepayments and proceeds of loan asset sales; and in column 6, the total of columns 2 through 5.

2. **Direct Loan Modifications and Reestimates:** In column 2, the subsidy cost of modifications of direct loans previously disbursed (whether pre-1992 or post-1991); and in column 3, reestimates of the subsidy cost of direct loans previously disbursed.
3. **Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense:** The total subsidy expense for current year's direct loans, modifications, and reestimates.

I. Subsidy Expense for Post-1991 Loan Guarantees.

Loan Guarantees. Report the loan guarantee subsidy expense consisting of the following present values:

1. **Current Year's Loan Guarantees:** In column 2, the present value of the estimated payments for delinquencies and defaults on loan guarantees (net of recoveries); in column 3, the present value of the estimated fees collected (offsetting expense); in column 4, the present value of the amount of the interest supplement; in column 5, the present value of other cash flows; and in column 6, the total of columns 2 through 5.
2. **Loan Guarantee Modification and Reestimates:** In column 2, the subsidy cost of modifications of loan guarantees previously made (whether pre-1992 or post-1991); in column 3, the reestimates of the subsidy cost of loan guarantees previously made.
3. **Total Loan Guarantee Subsidy Expense:** The total subsidy expense for current year's loan guarantees, modifications, and reestimates.

J. Administrative Expense. Report the portions of salaries and other administrative expenses that have been accounted for in support of the direct loan programs and loan guarantee programs. Report the expenses for the individual programs, if material.

K. Other Information. Provide other information related to direct loan and loan guarantee programs, as appropriate, including any commitments to guarantee, management's method for accruing interest revenue and recording interest receivable, and management's policy for accruing interest on non-performing loans.

If modifications were made, explain the nature of the modifications, the discount rate used in calculating the expense, and the basis for recognizing a gain or loss related to the modification.

Also, if appropriate, disclose that the subsidy expense resulting from reestimates that is included in the financial statements is not reported in the budget until the following year.

With respect to the foreclosed property reported in sections B, C, D, and E, the following information should be disclosed:

- Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any
- Restrictions on the use/disposal of the property
- Number of properties held and average holding period by type or category, and
- Number of properties for which foreclosure proceedings are in process at the end of the period.

Note 8. Inventory and Related Property:

The following tables describes the information that shall be disclosed for each category of inventory and related property.

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED DISCLOSURES
Inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o General composition of inventory o Basis for determining inventory values, including the valuation method and any cost flow assumptions o Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any o Balances for each of the following categories of inventory: (1) inventory held for current sale; (2) inventory held in reserve for future sale; (3) excess, obsolete and unserviceable inventory; and, (4) inventory held for repair, unless otherwise presented on the financial statements o Restriction on the sale of inventory o The decision criteria for identifying the category to which inventory is assigned o Changes in the criteria for identifying the category to which inventory is assigned
Operating materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o General composition of operating materials and supplies

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED DISCLOSURES
and supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Basis for determining operating materials and supplies values, including the valuation method and any cost flow assumptions o Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any o Balances for each of the following categories of operating materials and supplies: (1) items held for use, (2) items held in reserve for future use, and (3) excess, obsolete and unserviceable items o Restriction on the use of operating materials and supplies o The decision criteria for identifying the category to which operating materials and supplies are assigned o Changes in the criteria for identifying the category to which operating materials and supplies are assigned
Stockpile materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o General composition of stockpile materials o Basis for valuing stockpile materials, including valuation method and any cost flow assumptions o Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any o Restriction on the use of material o Balances of stockpile materials in each of the following categories: stockpile materials, and stockpile materials held for sale o Decision criteria for categorizing stockpile materials as held for sale o Changes in the criteria for categorizing stockpile materials as held for sale
Seized property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Explanation of what constitutes a seizure and a general

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED DISCLOSURES
	<p>description of the composition of seized property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Method(s) of valuing seized properties o Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any o Analysis of change in seized property, including the dollar value and number of seized properties that are (1) on hand at the beginning of the year, (2) seized during the year, (3) disposed of during the year, and (4) on hand at the end of the year, as well as known liens or other claims against the property. This information should be presented by type of seized property and method of disposition where material
Forfeited property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Composition of forfeited property o Method(s) of valuing forfeited property o Restrictions on the use or disposition of forfeited property o Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any o Analysis of change in forfeited property, providing the dollar value and number of forfeited properties that (1) are on hand at the beginning of the year, (2) are made during the year, (3) are disposed of during the year by method of disposition, and (4) are on hand at the end of the year. This information would be presented by type of property forfeited where material o If available, an estimate of the value of property or funds to be distributed to Federal, State and local agencies in future reporting periods
Goods held under price support and stabilization programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Basis for valuing the commodities, including the valuation method and any cost flow assumptions o Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any o Restrictions on the use, disposal, or sale of commodities

DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED DISCLOSURES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o An analysis of change in the dollar value and volume of commodities, including those (1) on hand at the beginning of the year, (2) acquired during the year, (3) disposed of during the year by method of disposition, (4) on hand at the end of the year, (5) on hand at year's end and estimated to be donated or transferred during the coming period, and (6) that may be received as a result of collateral related to nonrecourse loans outstanding. The analysis should also show the dollar value and volume of purchase agreement commitments

Note 9. General Property, Plant, and Equipment

The major classes of general PP&E should be determined by the reporting entity. Examples of major classes of general PP&E include, but are not limited to, buildings and structures, furniture and fixtures, equipment, vehicles, and land. The following are the minimum disclosures required for each major class of general PP&E:

- the cost, associated accumulated depreciation, and book value
- the estimated useful lives
- the method(s) of depreciation
- capitalization threshold(s), including any changes in threshold(s) during the period; and
- restrictions on the use or convertibility of general PP&E

Recognition and measurement criteria for general PP&E are in SFFAS No. 6. For existing PP&E, if adjustments are required in the period that the standards are implemented to comply with the recognition and measurement criteria, the adjustments should be made and disclosed by major class in accordance with the standard.

Other actions to implement SFFAS No. 6 that require prior period adjustments and footnote disclosures include removal from the balance sheet of previously recognized Federal mission PP&E, heritage assets stewardship land, and related contra assets.

Note 10. Debt:

Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Net <u>Borrowing</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
-----------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

A. Public Debt:			
(1) Held by Government			
Accounts	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) Held by the Public	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
(3) Total Public Debt	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>
B. Agency Debt:			
(1) Held by Government			
Accounts	xx	xx	xx
(2) Held by the Public	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
(3) Total Agency Debt	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>
C. Other Debt			
(1) Debt to the Treasury	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) Debt to the Federal			
Financing Bank	xx	xx	xx
(3) Debt to Other			
Federal Agencies	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
(4) Total Other Debt	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
D. Total Debt	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>
E. Classification of Debt			
Intragovernmental Debt			\$ xx
Governmental Debt			<u>xx</u>
Total Debt			<u>\$ xx</u>
F. Other Information: _____			

Instructions. All debt is classified as not covered by budgetary resources. Lines A (1) and (2), Public Debt, should be reported by the Treasury Department only and shall distinguish between public debt held by government agencies and public debt held by the public. On line B, enter the amounts of agency debt issued under special financing authorities (e.g., Federal Housing Administration (FHA) debentures and Tennessee Valley Authority bonds). Report separately agency debt held by government agencies and agency debt held by the public. On line C, enter the amounts of debt owed to Federal agencies as follows: on line C(1), debt owed to the Treasury, which includes direct loan and guaranteed loan financing account liabilities to Treasury as well as other debt owed to Treasury; on line C(2), debt owed to the Federal Financing Bank; and, on line C(3), debt owed to other Federal agencies. Net borrowing and repayment is not to include amounts that result from refinancing.

Classification of Debt. Report as intragovernmental debt all debt owed to Treasury, the Federal Financing Bank or other Federal Agencies or accounts (line A (1), B(1), and C(4)). This amount shall equal the intragovernmental debt amount reported on the balance sheet. Report as governmental debt all debt held by the public (lines A(2) and B(2)). This amount shall equal the governmental debt amount reported on the balance sheet.

Other Information. Provide the names of the agencies, other than Treasury or the Federal Financing Bank, to which intragovernmental debt is owed and the amounts. Provide other information relative to debt (for example, redemption or call of debts owed to the public before maturity dates, write-offs of debts owed Treasury or the Federal Financing Bank, etc.).

Note 11. Other Liabilities:**A. Other Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources:**

	Non- <u>Current</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Intragovernmental			
(1) _____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) _____		xx	xx
(3) _____		<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total		<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>
	Non- <u>Current</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total</u>
2. Governmental			
(1) _____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) _____		xx	xx
(3) _____		<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total		<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>

B. Other Information: _____

C. Other Liabilities not Covered by Budgetary Resources:

	Non- <u>Current</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Intragovernmental			
(1) _____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) _____		xx	xx
(3) _____		<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total		<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>
	Non- <u>Current</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total</u>
2. Governmental			
(1) _____	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
(2) _____		xx	xx
(3) _____		<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total		<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xxx</u>

D. Other Information: _____

Instructions.

- A. **Other Liabilities.** Include all liabilities not reported elsewhere. These liabilities include cleanup costs unless they are reported separately. See SFFAS No. 6 for a description of the footnote disclosures required for liabilities associated with cleanup costs. Separately report other liabilities covered by budgetary resources and those not covered by budgetary resources, and separately disclose the current portion of other liabilities covered by budgetary resources.
- B. **Other Information.** Provide other information necessary for understanding other liabilities.

Note 12 Leases:

A. Entity as Lessee:

Capital Leases:

Summary of Assets Under Capital Lease:

Land and Buildings.....	\$	xx
Machinery and Equipment.....	\$	xx
Other.....	\$	xx
Accumulated Amortization.....	\$	xx

Description of Lease Arrangements: _____

Future Payments Due:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Asset Category</u>			<u>Totals</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	
Year 1	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
Year 2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 5	xx	xx	xx	xx
After 5 Years	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total Future Lease				
Payments	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
Less: Imputed Interest	xx	xx	xx	xx
Executory Costs				
(e.g., taxes)	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Net Capital				
Lease Liability	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

Liabilities covered by budgetary resources \$ xx

Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources \$ xx

Operating Leases:

Description of Lease Arrangements: _____

Future Payments Due:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Asset Category</u>			<u>Totals</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	
Year 1	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
Year 2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 5	xx	xx	xx	xx
After 5 Years	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total Future Lease Payments.....	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

B. Entity as Lessor:**Capital Leases:**

Description of Lease Arrangements: _____

Future Projected Receipts:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Asset Category</u>			<u>Totals</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	
Year 1	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
Year 2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 5	xx	xx	xx	xx
After 5 Years	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total Future Capital Lease Receivables..	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

Operating Leases:

Description of Lease Arrangements: _____

Future Projected Receipts:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Asset Category</u>			<u>Totals</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	
Year 1	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx	\$ xx
Year 2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Year 5	xx	xx	xx	xx
After 5 Years	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>xx</u>
Total Future Operating				
Lease Receivables..	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>	<u>\$ xx</u>

C. Other Information: _____**Instructions.**

SFFAS Nos. 5 and 6 provide the criteria for liability and asset recognition with respect to capital leases.

- A. **Entity as Lessee.** Summary of Assets Under Capital Lease: Enter the gross assets under capital lease, by major asset category, and the related total accumulated amortization.

Description of Lease Arrangements: Provide information that discloses the agency's funding commitments including, but not limited to, the major asset categories and associated lease terms, including renewal options, escalation clauses, contingent rentals restrictions imposed by lease agreements, and the amortization period.

Future Payments Due: Enter future lease payments, by major asset category, for all noncancelable leases with terms longer than one year.

For capital leases, show deductions for imputed interest and executory costs. Separately disclose the portions of the capital lease liability covered by budgetary resources and not covered by budgetary resources (see Appendix B of OMB Circular A-11 for additional guidance but observe a difference in terminology: that the term "capital leases" as used in this note includes "capital leases and "lease purchases" as the terms are used in Circular A-11).

- B. **Entity as Lessor.** Description of Lease Arrangements: Provide the information necessary to disclose the commitment of the entity's assets including but not limited to the major asset category and lease terms.

Future Projected Receipts: Enter future lease revenues, by major asset category, for all noncancelable leases with terms longer than one year.

- C. **Other Information.** Provide other information necessary for understanding leases that is not disclosed in the above categories.

Note 13. Pensions, Other Retirement Benefits, and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Entities that are responsible for administering pensions, other retirement benefits, and other post-employment benefits should calculate and report these liabilities and related expenses in accordance with SFFAS No. 5.

The following are the minimum disclosures required for pensions and other retirement benefits:

- The total liability and the separate amounts covered by budgetary resources and not covered by budgetary resources
- The assumptions used to calculate the liability. (In the case of a pension plan that uses assumptions that differ from those used by the primary plans, the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), and the Military Retirement System (MRS), the pension plan using the different assumptions should disclose how and why the assumptions used differ from those of the primary plans.)
- Separate disclosure of the individual components of expense for the period (i.e., the normal cost, interest on the liability for the period, prior and past service cost from plan amendments during the period, if any, any gains/losses due to a change in the medical inflation rate assumption, and other actuarial gains or losses during the period, if any)

Note 14. Life Insurance Liabilities:

Federal entities providing whole life insurance should provide all disclosures required by private sector standards. They should also separately disclose all components of the liability for future policy benefits with a description of each amount and an explanation of its projected use and any other potential uses (e.g., reducing premiums, determining and declaring dividends available, and/or to reduce Federal support in the form of appropriations related to administrative costs or subsidies). See SFFAS No 5.

Note 15. Unexpended Appropriations:

A. Unexpended Appropriations:

(1) Unobligated	
(a) Available	\$ xx
(b) Unavailable	xx
(2) Undelivered orders	<u>xx</u>
Total	<u>\$ xxx</u>

B. Other Information: _____

Instructions.

- A. **Unexpended Appropriations.** The total of the entity's appropriations represented by unobligated balances and undelivered orders. Unobligated balances shall be segregated to show available and unavailable amounts.

Note 16. Contingencies:

A loss contingency is an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss to an entity. The uncertainty should ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The likelihood that the future event or events will confirm the loss or the incurrence of a liability can range from probable to remote. SFFAS No. 5 contains the criteria for recognition and disclosure of contingent liabilities. In addition to the contingent liabilities required by SFFAS No. 5, an estimate of obligations related to canceled appropriations for which the reporting entity has a contractual commitment for payment should also be disclosed.

Footnote Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost

Suborganization program costs

For some entities, the organizational structure and operations are so complex that supporting schedules should be used to fully display their suborganizations' major programs and activities. Supporting schedules similar to those illustrated below should be included in the notes to the financial statements and present detailed cost and revenue information supporting the summary information presented in the Statement of Net Cost.

Reporting entity
Supporting schedules by suborganization
For the year ended September 30,
(in dollars/thousands/millions)

SUBORGANIZATION A

	Pro- gram G	Pro- gram H
COSTS:		
Intragovernmental costs	\$ --	\$ XXX
Public:		
Transfer payments	XXX	--
Administrative costs	XXX	--
Other costs	--	XXX
Total program costs	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>

SUBORGANIZATION B

	Pro- gram B	Pro- gram C	Pro- gram D
COSTS:			
Intragovernmental costs	\$ XXX	\$ XXX	\$ --
Public:			
Other costs	XXX	--	XXX
Administrative costs	<u>XXX</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total program costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Less earned revenues	--	(XXX)	(XXX)
Net program costs	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>

SUBORGANIZATION C

	Pro- gram E	Pro- gram F	Other Progs.
COSTS:			
Intragovernmental costs	\$ --	\$ --	\$XXX
Public:			
Cost of stewardship land	XXX	--	--
Cost of Federal mission PP&E	--	XXX	--
Other costs	<u>--</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>
Total program costs	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>

Aggregated program information

In cases where an agency's Statement of Net Cost displays highly aggregated program information and the program has clearly distinguishable segments, information on the net cost of the segments should be disclosed in the footnotes.

Cost of stewardship PP&E

The cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, reconstructing, or renovating Federal mission PP&E and heritage assets and the cost of acquiring stewardship land and any costs to prepare stewardship land for its intended use shall be recognized as a cost in the Statement of Net Cost in the period when it is incurred. These costs shall be separately reported on the face of the Statement of Net Cost or disclosed in the footnotes, depending on the materiality of the amounts and the need to distinguish such amounts from other costs relating to measures of outputs or outcomes of the reporting entity (see SFFAS No. 6).

Stewardship assets transferred

If the cost of heritage assets and stewardship land transferred from other Federal entities or acquired through donation or devise is not known, then the receiving entity shall disclose the fair value. If the fair value is not known or reasonably estimable, information related to the type and quantity of assets received shall be disclosed (see SFFAS No. 6).

Deferred maintenance

For general PP&E, Federal mission PP&E, heritage assets and stewardship land, the following information related to deferred maintenance shall be disclosed:

- Identification of each major class of asset for which maintenance was deferred, and
- Method of measuring deferred maintenance for each major class of asset. See SFFAS No. 6 for detailed guidance on the extent of the disclosures for the Condition Assessment Survey or the Total Life-Cycle Cost Method. Either method can be used for measuring deferred maintenance.

Management may elect to present stratification of critical and noncritical amounts of maintenance needed to return each major class of asset to its acceptable operating condition. If management elects to make this disclosure, the disclosure should include management's definition of critical and noncritical maintenance. See SFFAS No. 6.

Exchange revenues

Reporting entities that provide goods and services to the public or another government entity should disclose specific information related to their pricing policies and any expected losses under goods made to order. These disclosures are described in SFFAS No. 7.

Footnote Disclosures Related to the Statement of Changes in Net Position

Cleanup cost adjustments

The offsetting charge for any cleanup cost liability recognized upon implementation of the standard requiring such recognition shall be shown on the Statement of Changes in Net

Position as a prior period adjustment. The amounts involved shall be disclosed in a note, and to the extent possible, amounts associated with current and prior periods should be identified. See SFFAS No. 6.

Footnote Disclosures Related to the Statement of Budgetary Resources

The following information should be disclosed:

- The net amount of budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders at the end of the period
- Available borrowing and contract authority at the end of the period
- Repayment requirements, financing sources for repayment, and other terms of borrowing authority used
- Adjustments during the reporting period to budgetary resources available at the beginning of the year and an explanation thereof
- Existence, purpose, and availability of permanent indefinite appropriations
- Information about legal arrangements affecting the use of unobligated balances of budget authority, such as time limits, purpose, and obligation limitations
- Explanations of any differences between the information required by SFFAS No. 7 and the amounts described as "actual" in the Budget of the United States Government for that fiscal year, and
- The amount of any contributed capital received during the reporting period.

Footnote Disclosures Related to the Statement of Financing

Disclose the amount of liabilities not covered by budgetary resources and provide an explanation that includes identification of balance sheet components, when recognized liabilities not covered by budgetary resources do not equal the total financing sources yet to be provided.

Footnote Disclosures Related to the Statement of Custodial Activity

Incidental custodial collections

Organizations that collect immaterial custodial revenues that are incidental to their primary mission may disclose the sources and amounts of the collections and the amounts distributed to others in accompanying footnotes rather than on the face of the statement.

Non-exchange revenues

Reporting entities that collect non-exchange revenues should disclose information related to (1) their basis of accounting, (2) factors affecting the collectability and timing of categories of accounts receivable and the amounts involved, (3) revenue-related transactions affecting the beginning and end-of-period balances of accounts receivable, accounts payable for refunds, and the allowance for uncollectible amounts, and (4) cumulative cash collections and refunds by tax year and type of tax for the reporting period and appropriate prior periods. These disclosures are described in SFFAS No. 7.

Footnote Disclosures Not Related to a Specific Statement**Dedicated collections**

A reporting entity may be responsible for funds financed with dedicated collections that are held for later use to accomplish the fund's purpose. Such funds include all funds within the budget classified as "trust funds," those funds within the budget that are classified as "special funds" but that are similar in nature to trust funds, and those funds within and outside the budget that are fiduciary in nature. The identification of funds that are similar in nature to trust funds is strictly a matter of managerial judgment.

SFFAS No. 7 describes the information related to dedicated collections that shall be disclosed. If more than one reporting entity is responsible for carrying out the program financed with dedicated collections, the entity with the largest share of the activity shall be responsible for reporting all revenues, other financing sources, assets, liabilities and costs of the fund (i.e., the Environmental Protection Agency would be responsible for reporting all activity related to the Hazardous Substance Superfund).

Required Supplementary Stewardship Information

The Stewardship objective of Federal financial reporting requires reporting on the Federal Government's accountability over certain resources entrusted to it and certain responsibilities assumed by it that cannot be measured in traditional financial reports. Organizations reporting on stewardship information should become familiar with the categories being measured and review the suggested formats in SFFAS No. 8. Because of the unique character of this information, agencies are encouraged to experiment with various narratives, tables and schedules to satisfy the intent of Supplementary Stewardship Reporting.

Information on stewardship definitions, measurement, minimum reporting and implementation guidance is found in SFFAS No. 8.

To achieve the objectives of Supplementary Stewardship Reporting, the stewardship categories have been consolidated into three distinct groups. Each group is meant to achieve the objectives of stewardship reporting by providing financial and non-financial data so that the unique characteristics of stewardship can be displayed. In some cases a narrative description using non-financial data presents a better portrayal of accountability and should be the primary disclosure method. The three major groups are as follows:

- Stewardship PP&E
- Stewardship Investments
- Stewardship Responsibilities

Stewardship PP&E

Stewardship PP&E is assets whose physical properties resemble those of general PP&E traditionally capitalized in financial statements. However, due to the nature of these assets, (1) valuation would be difficult and (2) matching costs with specific periods would not be meaningful. Yet, the Federal Government should be able to demonstrate accountability over these assets by reporting on their existence and condition. Agencies are encouraged to experiment with reporting formats that display the information required by the standard. Stewardship PP&E includes:

- Heritage assets, such as Federal monuments and memorials and historically or culturally significant property
- Federal mission, PP&E, such as space exploration and military weapons systems
- Stewardship land, i.e., land not acquired for or in connection with general PP&E

Heritage assets. Heritage assets are unique and are generally expected to be preserved indefinitely. These assets shall be reported in terms of physical units rather than cost, fair value, or other monetary values.

Federal Mission Property, Plant and Equipment. Federal mission PP&E is integral to meeting a unique Federal mission and consists of weapons systems and space exploration equipment. These assets should be valued and reported using either the total cost or the latest acquisition cost valuation method. Once values are established, consistent application is required and any change shall be justified.

Stewardship Land. Stewardship land is defined as the solid surface of the earth, excluding natural resources. These assets shall be reported in terms of physical units rather than cost, fair value, or other monetary values.

The following table summarizes the minimum reporting required for heritage assets, Federal mission PP&E, and stewardship land.

STEWARDSHIP PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT

INFORMATION REPORTED	HERITAGE ASSETS	Federal MISSION PP&E	STEWARDSHIP LAND
1.Description of Assets	Describe major category 1. Collectible 2. Noncollectible	Describe major types and values assigned by valuation method	Describe, by principal organization, significant holdings by category of major use
2.Description of acquisitions and withdrawals	Describe methods of acquisition and withdrawal	Describe methods of acquisition and withdrawal	Describe methods of acquisition and withdrawal
3.Condition description	Describe overall condition	Describe overall condition	Describe overall condition
4.Deferred Maintenance	Reference to note on deferred maintenance, if required	Reference to note on deferred maintenance, if required	Reference to note on deferred maintenance, if required
5.Accounting for physical items or dollars	Account for physical units: Beginning Balance Additions Withdrawals Ending Balance	Account for value by major type: Beginning Value, Value added (shall agree with amount on the Statement of Net Cost) Value withdrawn Change in value from	Account for physical units by major category: Beginning Balance Additions Withdrawals Ending Balance

		revaluations Ending Value	
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Stewardship Investments

Stewardship investments are substantial investments made by the Federal Government for the benefit of the nation. When incurred, they are treated as expenses in determining the net cost of operations. However, these items merit special treatment so that readers of Federal financial reports know the extent of investments that are made for long-term benefit. Such investments should be measured in terms of expenses incurred for:

- Federally-financed but not federally-owned physical property (Non-Federal Physical Property)
- Certain education and training programs (Human Capital)
- Federally-financed research and development (Research and Development)

Non-Federal Physical Property. Non-Federal physical property investments are expenses included in the calculation of net cost incurred by the Federal Government for the purchase, construction or major renovation of physical property owned by State and local governments.

Human Capital. Human capital investments are expenses included in net cost for education and training programs that are intended to increase or maintain national economic productive capacity and that produce outputs and outcomes that provide evidence of maintaining or increasing national productive capacity. The definition excludes education and training expenses for Federal civilian and military personnel.

Continued categorization of human capital expenses as investment for stewardship purposes is predicated on demonstrated outputs and outcomes consistent with the intent of the program. SFFAS No.8 describes the criteria which shall be met for these expenses to continue to be categorized as stewardship investments. Outcome and output measures that are used to justify continued treatment of expenses as stewardship investments should be clearly identified in the agency's financial statement, and the relationship of the outcomes and outputs to the stewardship investments should be readily apparent.

Research and Development. Research and development investments are expenses included in the calculation of net costs incurred to support the search for new or refined knowledge and ideas and for the application or use of such knowledge and ideas for the development of new or improved products and processes with the expectation of maintaining or increasing national economic productive capacity or yielding other future benefits.

Continued categorization of research and development expenses as investment for stewardship purposes is predicated on demonstrated outputs and outcomes consistent with the intent of the program. SFFAS No. 8 describes the criteria which shall be met for these expenses to continue to be categorized as stewardship investments. Outcome and output measures that are used to justify continued treatment of expenses as stewardship investments should be clearly identified in the agency's financial statement, and the relationship of the outcomes and outputs to the stewardship investments should be readily apparent.

The following table summarizes the minimum reporting required for stewardship investments.

STEWARDSHIP INVESTMENTS

INFORMATION REPORTED	NON-FEDERAL PROPERTY	HUMAN CAPITAL	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
1. Annual Investment	Investment made for the current year and 4 preceding years, including description of Federal property transferred to State and local governments	Investment made for the current year and 4 preceding years	Investment made for the current year and 4 preceding years
2. Description of major programs	Description of major programs involving Federal investments, including description of programs or policies under which non-cash assets are transferred to State and local governments	Description of major education and training programs considered Federal investments	Description of major research and development programs

Risk Assumed Information

Risk assumed is generally measured by the present value of unpaid expected losses net of associated premiums, based on the risk inherent in the insurance or guarantee coverage in force.

When financial information pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) standards on Federal insurance and guarantee programs conducted by government corporations is incorporated in financial statements of a larger Federal reporting entity, the entity shall report as Required Supplemental Stewardship Information (RSSI) what amounts and periodic change in those amounts would be reported under the "risk assumed" approach referred to in SFFAS No. 5.

Required Supplementary Information

Statement of Budgetary Resources

Monitoring of budget execution is at the individual account level. Accordingly, budgetary information aggregated for purposes of the Statement of Budgetary Resources should be disaggregated for each of the reporting entity's major budget accounts and presented as supplementary information. For purposes of this presentation, small budget accounts may be aggregated.

Statement of Custodial Activity

Entities that collect taxes and duties should provide the following supplementary information relating to their potential revenue and custodial responsibilities (see SFFAS No. 7):

- The estimated realizable value, as of the end of the reporting period, of compliance assessments and, if reasonably estimable, pre-assessment work in-process
- If reasonably estimable, other claims for refunds that are not yet accrued but are likely to be paid when administrative action is complete, and
- The amount of assessments that the entity still has statutory authority to collect at the end of the period, but that were written off and thus excluded from accounts receivable.

If reasonably estimable, the amounts by which trust funds may be over- or under-funded in comparison with requirements of law. This information should also be presented by recipient entities that are trust funds.

Segment Information

Each franchise fund and other intragovernmental support revolving fund that is not separately reported on the entity's principal statements shall report the following supplementary information:

- Condensed information about assets, liabilities, and net position showing, as of the reporting date, (1) fund balance, (2) accounts receivable, (3) PP&E, (4) other assets, (5) liabilities due and payable for goods and services received, (6) deferred revenues, (7) other liabilities, and (8) cumulative results of operations.

All franchise funds and other intragovernmental support revolving funds shall report the following supplementary information:

- A brief description of the services provided by the fund and the identity of the fund's major customers (major customers are organizations that account for more than 15 percent of the fund's revenues), and

- A summary, for the reporting period, by product or line of business of (1) the full cost of goods and services provided, (2) the related exchange revenues, and (3) the excess of costs over exchange revenues.

Other Accompanying Information

Performance Measures

The performance measures presented in the overview should relate to the programs' purposes and goals, be consistent with measures previously included in budget documents and other materials related to implementation of the GPRA, and linked to the programs presented in the Statement of Net Cost. The measures in the overview should be limited to the entity's most significant program and financial measures. Additional measures should be presented as "Other Accompanying Information." Management has broad discretion in the manner in which performance information is displayed. Among the options available to management is a statement format similar to the Statement of Program Performance Measures illustrated in SFFAC No. 2. Management's display of performance information should include sufficient explanatory information that would help readers understand the significance of the measures, the results, and any deviations from goals or plans.

Revenue Foregone

If the entity discloses differences between the prices it charges in exchange transactions and full cost or market price, it should provide an estimate of the amount of revenue forgone and should explain whether, and to what extent, the quantity demanded was assumed to change as a result of a difference in price.

Tax Burden/Tax Gap

Preparers of statements of entities having custodial responsibilities may consider presenting the information described below, and in more detail in SFFAS No. 7, as other accompanying information, if the information is readily available and the preparers believe the information will enhance the usefulness of the statements.

- A perspective on the income tax burden. This could take the form of a summary of the latest available information on the income tax and on related income, deductions, exemptions, and credits for individuals by income level and for corporations by value of assets.
- Available information on the size of the tax gap. Collecting entities should provide any relevant estimates of the annual tax gap that become available as a result of Federal surveys or studies.
- Tax expenditures related to entity programs. Information on tax expenditures relevant to entity performance may be presented but it should be appropriately described, explained and qualified.
- Directed flows of resources related to entity programs. Information on directed flows of resources related to an entity's programs may be presented but it should be appropriately described, explained, and qualified.

Disclosure Checklist

This disclosure checklist was prepared to assist preparers of Federal financial statements by providing a list of disclosures required by the SFFASs. It is not a comprehensive or an authoritative list of required disclosures. The standards and the other provisions of this Bulletin provide that guidance. Furthermore, it does not address the portion of the standards that provide guidance for the recognition and measurement of information contained in the principal statements and related notes. The checklist begins by listing the SFFAS and their effective dates. It then presents each SFFAS in order, identifies the sub-topic for which disclosure is required, cites the SFFAS paragraph number, refers to the section of this Bulletin that addresses the disclosure requirement, and describes the category in which the information is to be disclosed .

These information categories are as follows:

- Principal Financial Statements
- Footnotes
- Required Supplementary Stewardship Reporting
- Required Supplementary Information and Other Accompanying Information.

The following abbreviations are used:

SFFAS	- Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
Para No	- Paragraph Number
F&C	- Form and Content
RSSI	- Required Supplementary Stewardship Information
RSI & OAI	- Required Supplementary Information and Other Accompanying Information
B/S	- Balance Sheet
Inst	- Instruction (s)
ORB	- Other Retirement Benefits
PPE	- Property, Plant, and Equipment
Stmt	- Statement
Fin. Stmt.	- Principal Financial Statement

Effective Dates of Federal Financial Accounting Standards

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
SFFAS No. 1.	Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities	For fiscal years ending September 30, 1994 and later
SFFAS No. 2.	Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees	For fiscal years ending September 30, 1994 and later
SFFAS No. 3.	Accounting for Inventory and Related Property	For fiscal years ending September 30, 1994 and later
SFFAS No. 4.	Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards	For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1996
SFFAS No. 5.	Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government	For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1996
SFFAS No. 6.	Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment	For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1997
SFFAS No. 7.	Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting	For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1997
SFFAS No. 8	Supplementary Stewardship Reporting	For fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1997

Disclosure Checklist

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
1	Intragovernmental assets and liabilities	24	B/S Inst	Report intragovernmental assets and liabilities separately from governmental assets and liabilities	X			
1	Entity and non-entity assets	26	B/S Inst	Report in the entity's financial statement both entity assets and non-entity assets under its custody or management	X			
1	Fund balance with Treasury	38	B/S Note Fund Balances with Treasury	Disclose any restrictions on future use of unobligated balances		X		
1	Intragovernmental receivables	42	B/S Inst	Report intragovernmental receivables (amounts due from Federal entities) separately from receivables from non-Federal entities	X			
1	Receivables	43	B/S Inst	Distinguish between entity receivables and non-entity receivables	X			
1	Receivables	52	B/S Note Accounts Receivable	Disclose the major categories of receivables by amount and type, the methodology used to estimate the allowance for uncollectible amounts, and the total allowance		X		
1	Interest Receivable	55	B/S Note Loans and Loan Guarantees	Disclose accrued interest on uncollectible accounts receivable until it is officially waived by the entity or the related debt is written off		X		
1	Interest Receivable	56	B/S Inst	Account for and report interest receivable from Federal entities separately from interest receivable from the public	X			

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
1	Investments in Treasury securities	72	B/S Note Investments	Disclose the market value of investments in market-based and marketable Treasury securities		X		
1	Accounts Payable	80	B/S Inst	Disclose accounts payable not covered by budgetary resources	X			
1	Current liabilities	86	B/S Inst	Disclose the amount of current liabilities not covered by budgetary resources		X		
2	Guaranteed loans	23	B/S Note Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees	Disclose the face value of guaranteed loans outstanding and the amount guaranteed		X		
2	Loan modification	56	B/S Note Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees	Disclose the nature of any modification of direct loans or loan guarantees, the discount rate used in calculating the modification expense, and the basis for recognizing a gain or loss related to the modification		X		
3	Inventory	27	B/S Note Inventory	Report the value of inventory held in reserve for future sale as either (1) a component of the inventory line item on the face of the financial statements with separate disclosure in footnotes or (2) as a separate line item on the face of the financial statements	X or	X		
3	Inventory	28	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose the changes in criteria considered by management in identifying inventory held in reserve for future sale		X		
3	Inventory	29	B/S Note Inventory	Report the category "excess, obsolete and unserviceable inventory" as either (1) a component of the inventory line item on the face of the financial statements with separate disclosure in footnotes or (2) as a separate line item on the face of the financial statements	X or	X		
			B/S Note	Disclose the criteria for identifying excess, obsolete and				

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
3	Inventory	30	Inventory	unserviceable inventory		X		
3	Inventory	35	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose the following: (1) General composition of inventory (2) Basis for determining inventory values, including the valuation method and any cost flow assumptions (3) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any (4) Balances for each of the following categories of inventory: inventory held for current sale, inventory held in reserve for future sale, excess, obsolete and unserviceable inventory, and inventory held for repair unless otherwise presented on the financial statements (5) Restrictions on the sale of material (6) The decision criteria for identifying the category to which inventory is assigned (7) Changes in the criteria for identifying the category to which inventory is assigned		X		
3	Operating Materials and Supplies	45	B/S Note Inventory	Report the value of operating materials and supplies held in reserve for future use as either (1) a component of the operating materials and supplies line item on the face of the financial statements with separate disclosure in footnotes or (2) a separate line item on the face of the financial statements	X or	X		
3	Operating Materials and Supplies	46	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose the criteria for identifying operating materials and supplies held in reserve for future use		X		
3	Operating Materials and Supplies	47	B/S Note Inventory	Report the category "excess, obsolete and unserviceable operating materials and supplies" as either (1) a component of the operating materials and supplies line item on the face of the financial statements with separate disclosure in footnotes or (2) a separate line item on the face of the financial statements. Criteria for identifying	X or	X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
				"excess, obsolete and unserviceable operating materials and supplies" should also be disclosed				
3	Operating Materials and Supplies	50	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose the following: (1) General composition of operating materials and supplies (2) Basis for determining operating materials and supplies values, including valuation method and any cost flow assumptions (3) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any (4) Balances for each of the categories of operating materials and supplies described above (5) Restrictions on the use of material (6) Decision criteria for identifying the category to which operating materials and supplies are assigned (7) Changes in the criteria for identifying the category to which operating materials and supplies are assigned		X		
3	Stockpile Materials	55	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose those materials authorized to be sold as "stockpile materials held for sale"	X or	X		
3	Stockpile Materials	55	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose any difference between the carrying amount of the stockpile materials held for sale and their estimated selling price		X		
3	Stockpile Materials	56	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose the following: (1) General composition of stockpile materials (2) Basis for valuing stockpile materials, including valuation method and any cost flow assumption (3) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any (4) Restrictions on the use of materials (5) Balances of stockpile materials in each category (stockpile materials and stockpile materials held for sale) (6) Decision criteria for categorizing stockpile materials		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
				as held for sale (7) Changes in criteria for categorizing stockpile materials as held for sale				
3	Seized property	62	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose seized property other than monetary instruments		X		
3	Seized Property	66	B/S Note Inventory	<p>Disclose the following:</p> <p>(1) Explanation of what constitutes a seizure and a general description of the composition of seized property</p> <p>(2) Method(s) of valuing seizures</p> <p>(3) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any</p> <p>(4) Analysis of change in seized property, including the dollar value and number of seized properties that are:</p> <p>(a) on hand at the beginning of the year</p> <p>(b) seized during the year</p> <p>(c) disposed of during the year, and</p> <p>(d) on hand at the end of the year as well as known liens or other claims against the property</p> <p>This information should be presented by type of seized property and method of disposition, where material</p>		X		
3	Forfeited Property	78	B/S Note Inventory	<p>Disclose the following for forfeited property, including forfeited property that cannot be sold due to legal restrictions:</p> <p>(1) Composition of forfeited property</p> <p>(2) Method(s) of valuing forfeited property</p> <p>(3) Restrictions on the use or disposition of forfeited property</p> <p>(4) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any</p> <p>(5) Analysis of change in forfeited property providing the dollar value and number of forfeitures that:</p>		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
				(a) are on hand at the beginning of the year (b) are made during the year (c) are disposed of during the year and the method of disposition, and (d) are on hand at the end of the year This information should be presented by type of property forfeited, where material (6) If available, an estimate of the value of property or funds to be distributed to Federal, State and local agencies in future reporting periods				
3	Foreclosed Property	91	B/S Note Inventory	Disclose the following: (1) Valuation basis used for foreclosed property (2) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any (3) Restrictions on the use/disposal of the property (4) Balances in the categories described above (5) Number of properties held and average holding period by type or category (6) Number of properties for which foreclosure proceedings are in process at the end of the period		X		
3	Commodities	99	B/S Note Inventory	Recognize the commodities as assets and report them on the face of the Balance Sheet upon producer's surrender of title to satisfy a nonrecourse loan or upon purchase by the agency	X			
3	Commodities	109	B/S Note Inventory	General disclosure requirements: (1) Basis for valuing commodities, including the valuation method and any cost flow assumptions (2) Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any (3) Restrictions on the use, disposal, or sale of commodities		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSSI	RSI & OAI
				<p>(4) An analysis of change in the dollar value and volume of commodities, including those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on hand at the beginning of the year (b) acquired during the year (c) disposed of during the year by method of disposition (d) on hand at the end of the year (e) on hand at year's end and estimated to be donated or transferred during the coming period, and (f) the amount and value of commodities that may be received as a result of surrender of collateral related to nonrecourse loans outstanding <p>The analysis should also show the dollar value and volume of purchase agreement commitments</p>				

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
4	Full cost	89	Inst for Stmt of Net Costs	Report the full costs of outputs in general purpose financial reports	X			
4	Costs not Assigned Programs	92 and 104	Inst for Stmt of Net Costs	Report on the financial statements as costs not assigned to programs high level management and administrative support costs that cannot be assigned to segments and their outputs. A reporting entity may incur costs that are linked to events other than the production of goods and services. These non-production costs should not be assigned to outputs but should be assigned to programs, if possible	X			
5	Contingent Liability	39	B/S Note Contingencies	Report as an estimated contingent liability a specific amount or a range of amounts. If some amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount within the range, that amount is recognized. If no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount in the range is recognized and the range and a description of the nature of the contingency should be disclosed	X	X		
5	Contingent Liability	40	B/S Note Contingencies	Disclose a contingent liability if any of the conditions for liability recognition are not met and there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred		X		
5	Contingent Liability	41	B/S Note Contingencies	Disclose the nature of the contingency and an estimate of the possible liability, an estimate of the range of the possible liability, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made		X		
5	Pensions	65 and 67	B/S Note Pensions and Other Retirement	Use the best available actuarial estimates to calculate the pension expense and liability for financial reports prepared for the three primary Federal pension plans. The		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
			and Other Post Employment Benefits	administrative entity should disclose the assumptions used. Smaller Federal administrative entities, if they use assumptions that differ from all of the primary plans, should explain in a footnote how and why the assumptions differ from one of those plans				
5	Pensions	68	B/S Note Pensions and Other Retirement and Other Post-Employment Benefits	Report assets separately from the pension liability. Do not report only a net liability. For investments in market-based and marketable securities, the market value of the investment should be disclosed		X		
5	Pensions	72	B/S Note Pensions and Other Retirement and Post-Employment Benefits	The administrative entity shall disclose the individual components for the net pension expense		X		
5	Other Retirement Benefits	83	B/S Note Pensions and Other Retirement and Post-Employment Benefits	Report the following for amounts calculated for financial reports prepared for ORB plans: (1) General actuarial and economic assumptions that are consistent with those used for pensions and (2) A health care cost trend assumption that is consistent with Medicare projections or other authoritative sources appropriate for the population covered by the plan. The administrative entity should disclose the assumptions used		X		
5	Other Retirement Benefits	85	B/S Note Pensions and Other Retirement and Post-Employment	Report assets separately from the ORB liability rather than merely reporting the net liability. For investments in market-based and marketable securities, the market value of the investment should be disclosed	X	X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
			Benefits					
5	Other Retirement Benefits	88	B/S Note Pensions and Other Retirement and Post-Employment Benefits	The administrative entity shall disclose the individual components for the net ORB expense		X		
5	Insurance and Guarantees	106	Inst for RSSI	When financial information pursuant to FASB's standards on Federal insurance and guarantee programs conducted by government corporations is incorporated in general purpose financial reports of a larger Federal reporting entity, the entity should report as RSSI what amounts and periodic change in those amounts should be reported under the "risk assumed" approach referred to in this section (see par. 105)			X	
5	Insurance and Guarantees	117	B/S	All Federal reporting entities with whole life insurance programs should follow private sector standards when reporting the liability for future policy benefits	X	X		
5	Insurance and Guarantee	121	B/S Note Insurance Liabilities	Disclose separately in a footnote all components of the liability for future policy benefits of whole life insurance. Include a description of each amount and an explanation of its projected use and any other potential uses		X		
6	General PP&E Implementation Guidance	44	B/S Note General PP&E	Disclose in the period that these standards are implemented, the adjustments, by major class of PP&E, made to general PP&E and accumulated depreciation/amortization		X		
6	General PP&E	45	B/S Note	Disclose the following information for General PP&E:		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
	Disclosure Requirements		General PP&E	(1) The cost, associated accumulated depreciation, and book value by major class (2) The estimated useful lives for each major class (3) The method(s) of depreciation for each major class (4) Capitalization threshold(s), including any changes in threshold(s) during the period, and (5) Restrictions on the use or convertibility of general PP&E				
6	Federal Mission PP&E	53	Inst for Stmt of Net Costs	Recognize as a cost on the statement of net cost the periodic cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, reconstructing, or renovating Federal mission PP&E. The cost shall be disclosed as "cost of Federal mission PP&E" on either the face of the Statement of Net Cost or in the footnotes	X	X		
6	Federal Mission PP&E	55	B/S Note General PP&E	Remove Federal mission PP&E that was previously recognized on the balance sheet as assets and contra assets. The amounts removed should be charged to Net Position. The amount of the adjustment should be shown as a "prior period adjustment" in the statement of changes of net position. The amounts removed from the balance sheet should be disclosed in a footnote		X		
6	Heritage Assets	61	Inst for Stmt of Net Costs	Recognize as a cost in the period incurred the cost of improving, reconstructing, or renovating heritage assets. Also, in the event that heritage assets are acquired or constructed, the cost should be recognized as a cost of the period incurred. These costs should be disclosed as "Cost of Heritage Assets" on either the face of the Statement of Net Cost or in the footnotes. The cost of heritage assets transferred from other Federal entities should be the book value of the asset recorded on the transferring entity's books. If the receiving entity does not know the book	X	X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
				value, the fair value should be disclosed in notes to the statement of net cost. If fair value is not estimable, information related to the type and quantity of assets transferred should be disclosed. No amounts of heritage assets acquired through donation or devise should be recognized in the cost of heritage assets. The assets' fair value, if known and material, should be disclosed in notes to the statement of net cost in the year received. If fair value is not known or reasonably estimable, information related to the type and quantity of assets should be disclosed.				
6	Heritage Assets	63	B/S Note General PP&E	Remove from the balance sheet heritage assets previously recognized as assets. The amounts removed should be charged to Net Position of the entity. The amount of the adjustment should be shown as a "prior period adjustment" in the statement of changes in net position. The amounts removed from the balance sheet should be disclosed in a footnote		X		
6	Stewardship Land	69	Inst for Stmt of Net Costs	Recognize as a cost in the period incurred the acquisition cost of stewardship land. The cost shall be disclosed as "cost of stewardship land" on either the face of the Statement of Net Cost or in the footnotes	X	X		
6	Stewardship Land	71	Footnote Disclosures for Stmt of Net Costs	No amounts for stewardship land acquired through donation or devise should be recognized as a cost on the statement of net cost. Its fair value, if known and material, should be disclosed in notes to the statement of net cost. If fair value is not estimable, information related to the type and quantity of assets received should be disclosed in the year received		X		
6	Stewardship Land	72	Footnote	Land may be transferred between Federal entities. In some		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
			Disclosures for Stmt of Net Costs	cases, land included in general PP&E may be transferred to an entity for use as stewardship land. In this instance, the cost of stewardship land transferred from another Federal entity should be the book value of the land recorded on the transferring entity's books. If the receiving entity does not know the book value, the transfer should be disclosed in notes if material. In other cases, stewardship land may be transferred between Federal entities. Transfers of stewardship land should be disclosed in the notes if material				
6	Stewardship Land	75	B/S Note General PP&E	Remove from the balance sheet land previously recognized as an asset. The amounts removed should be charged to Net Position. The amount of the adjustment should be shown as a "prior period adjustment" in the statement of changes in net position. The amounts removed from the balance sheet should be disclosed in a footnote		X		
6	Deferred Maintenance	79	Inst for Stmt of Net Costs	Present on the Statement of Net Cost, a line item for "deferred maintenance" with a note reference in lieu of a dollar amount. No amounts should be recognized for deferred maintenance	X			
6	Deferred Maintenance - Disclosure Requirements	80-84	Footnote Disclosures related to Stmt of Net Costs	Present the following information for all PP&E: (1) Identification of each major class of asset for which maintenance has been deferred and (2) Method of measuring deferred maintenance for each major class of PP&E (Amounts disclosed may be measured using: (a) condition assessment surveys or (b) life-cycle cost forecasts)		X		
6	Cleanup cost for General PP&E	105	Footnote Disclosures	The offsetting charge for any liability recognized upon implementation should be made to Net Position. The		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
			related to Stmt of Changes in Net Position	amount of the adjustment should be shown as a "prior period adjustment" in any Statement of Changes in Net Position that may be required. No amounts should be recognized as expense in the period of implementation. The amounts involved should be disclosed and, to the extent possible, the amount associated with current and prior periods should be noted				
6	Cleanup Disclosure Requirements	107-111	B/S Note Other Liabilities	Disclose the following: (1) Sources of cleanup requirements (2) Method for assigning estimated total cleanup costs to current operating periods (3) For cleanup costs associated with general PP&E, the unrecognized portion of estimated total cleanup costs (4) Material changes in total estimated cleanup costs due to changes in laws, technology, or plans, and the portion of the change in estimate that relates to prior period operations (5) The nature of estimates and the disclosure of information regarding possible changes due to inflation, deflation, technology, or applicable laws and regulations		X		
7	Exchange Revenue	46 & 47	Footnote Disclosures related to Stmt of Net Cost	Each reporting entity that provides goods or services to the public or another government entity should disclose the following: (1) Differences in pricing policy from the full cost or market pricing guidance in OMB Circular A-25, "User Charges," for exchange transactions with the public (2) Exchange transactions with the public in which prices are set by law or executive order and are not based on full cost or on market price (3) The nature of intragovernmental exchange transactions in which the entity provides goods or services at a price less than the full cost or does not charge a price at all, with		X		

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				<p>explanations of the amount and reason for disparities between the billing and the full cost</p> <p>(4) The full amount of the expected loss when specific goods are made to order under a contract, or specific services are produced to order under a contract, and a loss on the contract is probable and measurable</p> <p>When disclosing (1) and (2), cautionary language should be added to the effect that higher prices based on full cost or market price might reduce the quantity of goods or services demanded and, therefore, the difference between revenue received and such higher prices does not necessarily provide an indication of revenue foregone. If a reasonable estimate is practicable to make, the entity should provide as other accompanying information the amount of revenue foregone and should explain whether, and to what extent, the quantity demanded was assumed to change as a result of a change in price.</p>				X
7	Non-Exchange Revenue	64 to 73	Footnote Disclosures related to Stmt of Custodial Activity Instructions for RSI & OAI	<p>A summary of required disclosures follow:</p> <p>(1) Basis of accounting</p> <p>(2) Entities that collect taxes should disclose:</p> <p>(a) accounts receivable</p> <p>(b) material revenue-related transactions</p> <p>(c) cumulative cash collections and refunds by tax year and type of tax</p> <p>(3) If trust fund revenues are not recorded in accordance with applicable law, both the collecting and recipient entities should disclose the reasons</p> <p>Entities that collect taxes and duties should provide the following supplementary information relating to their potential revenue and custodial responsibilities:</p>		X		

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
				<p>(1) The estimated realizable value, as of the end of the reporting period, of compliance assessments and, if reasonably estimable, pre-assessment work in process</p> <p>(2) If reasonably estimable, other claims for refunds that are not yet accrued but are likely to be paid when administrative actions are completed (unasserted claims for refunds should be provided separately)</p> <p>(3) The amount of assessments that the entity still has statutory authority to collect at the end of the period but that have been written off and thus excluded from accounts receivable</p>				X
7	Non-Exchange Revenue	64 to 73 Continued		<p>(4) If reasonably estimable, the amounts by which trust funds may be over - or under-funded in comparison with the requirements of law</p> <p>Recipient entities that are trust funds should provide the same information as required for collecting entities in (4) above</p> <p>Other accompanying information:</p> <p>(1) A perspective on the income tax burden</p> <p>(2) Available information on the size of the tax gap</p> <p>(3) Tax expenditures related to entity programs</p> <p>(4) Directed flows of resources related to entity programs.</p>				X X X
7	Budgetary Information	78	Stmt of Budgetary Resources	The reporting entity should provide information on budgetary resources for each of its major budget accounts as supplementary information. Small budget accounts may be aggregated				X

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
7	Budgetary Information	83	Footnote Disclosures Related to the Stmt of Budgetary Resources	<p>Disclose the following information about the status of budgetary resources:</p> <p>(1) The net amount of budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders at the end of the period</p> <p>(2) Available borrowing and contract authority at the end of the period</p> <p>(3) Repayment requirements, financing sources for repayment, and other terms of borrowing authority used</p> <p>(4) Material adjustments during the reporting period to budgetary resources available at the beginning of the year and an explanation thereof</p> <p>(5) Existence, purpose, and availability of permanent indefinite appropriations</p> <p>(6) Information about legal arrangements affecting the use of unobligated balances of budget authority</p> <p>(7) Explanations of any material differences between the information required by paragraph 77 and the amounts described as "actual" in the <u>Budget of the United States Government</u></p> <p>(8) The amount, and an explanation that includes identification of balance sheet components, when recognized unfunded liabilities do not equal the total financing sources yet to be provided</p> <p>(9) The amount of any capital infusion received during the reporting period</p>		X		
7	Dedicated Collections	84	Footnote Disclosures Not Related to a Specific Stmt	Provide separate financial information about dedicated collections if they are material either to the reporting entity or to the beneficiaries or contributors. The separate information may be reported on the face of the entity's general purpose financial statements, or the information may be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements	X or	X		
			Footnote	Report the following information for individual funds that				

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7	Dedicated Collections	85	Disclosures Not Related to a Specific Stmt	<p>account for dedicated collections:</p> <p>(1) a description of each fund's purpose, how the administrative entity accounts for and reports the fund, and its authority to use those collections</p> <p>(2) The sources of revenue or other financing for the period and an explanation of the extent to which they are inflows of resources to the government or the result of intragovernmental flows</p> <p>(3) Condensed information about assets and liabilities showing investments in Treasury securities, other assets, liabilities due and payable to beneficiaries, other liabilities, and fund balance</p> <p>(4) Condensed information on net cost and changes to fund balance showing revenues by type, program expenses, other expenses, other financing sources, and other changes in fund balance</p> <p>(5) Any revenues, other financing sources, or cost attributable to the fund under accounting standards, but not legally allowable as credits or charges to the fund</p>	X	X		
7	Dedicated Collections	86	Footnote Disclosures Not Related to a Specific Stmt	The law may require the accounting for a fund to be done in a particular way. The disclosures called for by paragraph 85 of SFFAS No. 5 are required if the fund's recognition requirements, as determined by law, are contrary to applicable accounting standards with respect to certain revenue, other financing sources, or costs		X		
7	Dedicated Collections	87	Footnote Disclosures Not Related to a Specific Stmt	Most dedicated collections are included in the financial statements of the entity carrying out the program and responsible for administration of the fund. However, this may not be the case where collections are outside the budget or are not otherwise included in the reporting entity under the concepts of Entity and Display. In either case, the information (revenues, other financing sources, assets,		X		

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				liabilities, and costs of the fund) is required to be disclosed				
8	Heritage Assets	50	Instructions for Stewardship Reporting	Report the following for Heritage Assets: (1) Description of each major category (2) The number of physical units added and withdrawn from the records during the year and the end-of-year number of physical units for each type of heritage asset (3) Description of the methods of acquisition and withdrawal of heritage assets (4) Condition of the assets unless it is already reported in a note to the financial statements in which case a reference to the note should suffice (5) A reference to a note to the financial statements if deferred maintenance is reported for the assets			X	
8	Federal Mission PP&E	68	Instructions for Stewardship Reporting	Report the following for Federal Mission PP&E: (1) A description of major types of Federal mission PP&E by the holding entity and the values assigned under the valuation method used (2) The value of Federal mission PP&E added and withdrawn during the year, the changes in value resulting from revaluations of assets held to latest acquisition cost, and end-of-year value for each major type of property using the entity's valuation method (3) A description of the methods of acquisition and withdrawal of Federal mission PP&E at the major program or category level (4) Condition of the assets unless it is already reported in a note to the financial statements; if this is the case, a reference to the note should suffice (5) A reference to the applicable note to the financial statements if deferred maintenance is reported for the assets			X	

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8	Stewardship Land	81	Instructions for Stewardship Reporting	Report the following for Stewardship Land: (1) The number of physical units of stewardship land by category of major use, broken down within the category by principal holding agency (2) Where parcels have more than one use, the predominant use should be considered the major use. Where there is no predominant use, a description of the multiple uses should be presented (3) Acquisitions, withdrawals, and ending balance should be shown by major categories of use and methods of acquisition and withdrawal identified (4) The condition of the stewardship land, unless it is already reported in a note to the financial statement; if this is the case, a reference to the note should suffice (5) A reference to the note to the financial statements if deferred maintenance is reported for the assets			X	
8	Non-Federal Physical Property	88	Instructions for Stewardship Reporting	Report the following for Non-Federal Physical Property: (1) Annual investment, including a description of federally-owned physical property transferred to State and local governments. Reporting should be for the year ended as well as for each of the 4 years preceding (2) Reporting should be at a meaningful category or level (3) If expense data are unavailable, outlay data are permissible for a transition period. If neither expense nor outlay data are available for the 5 years, entities need only report expense data for the current year. At the end of 5 years, entities are to report expense data (4) Reporting should include a description of major programs involving Federal investments in non-Federal physical property including a description of programs or policies under which non-cash assets are transferred to State and local governments			X	

SFFAS	Sub-topic	SFFAS Para. No.	Related F&C Reference	Description	Fin. Stmt.	Footnote	RSS I	RSI & OAI
8	Human Capital	95	Instructions for Stewardship Reporting	Report the following for Human Capital: (1) Annual investment made in the year ended as well as in each of the 4 preceding years (2) If expense data are unavailable, outlay data are permissible for a transition period. If neither expense nor outlay data are available for the 5 years, entities need only report expense data for the current year. At the end of 5 years, entities should report expense data (3) A narrative description of major education and training programs considered Federal investments in human capital should be included			X	
8	Research and Development	101	Instructions for Stewardship Reporting	Report the following for Research and Development: (1) Annual investment made in the year ended as well as in each of the 4 preceding years (2) If expense data are unavailable, outlay data are permissible. If neither expense nor outlay data are available, outlay data are permissible for a transition period. If neither expense nor outlay data are available for the 5 years, entities need only report expense data for the current year. At the end of 5 years, entities should report expense data (3) A narrative description of major research and development programs should be included			X	